FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

JN021718 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, chaired a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee at noon today.

Our correspondent has learned that the committee discussed the developments of the situation in the Arab region and domestic Arab and international developments concerning the Palestinian issue.

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN COMMITTEE TO FORM BUREAU

JN021913 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Following its meetings in Amman yesterday, the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee has issued a decision to form a bureau [word indistinct] to consolidate the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland.

The bureau comprises 30 members and will be entrusted with discussing the plans proposed by a special committee formed in the occupied territory, in order to form institutions that are capable of consolidating the steadfastness of the Palestinian citizens in their confrontation with the Zionist occupation.

PLO WILL REPORTEDLY CLOSE 'ARMED OFFICES' IN LEBANON

JN030806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0746 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 3 October--The newspaper ASH-SHARQ today reports that the PLO Executive Committee has decided to close down all of its armed offices outside the refugee camps throughout Lebanon.

Citing Palestinian sources, ASH-SHARQ says that the decision was made unanimously by all Palestinian factions and will be implemented in the next few days. The paper says that this decision is intended to put an end to individual transgressions and to what it describes as the state of futile (?excesses) in this stage, to fill the loopholes that may damage Lebanese-Palestinian relations and to facilitate any action that the authorities intend to take in exercising their sovereignty over Lebanese territory.

PLO CLAIMS CASUALTIES IN JERUSALEM RAILROAD EXPLOSION

JN301150 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Today a group of our revolutionaries was able to plant an explosive charge on the railway line between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv in the area of ('Ayn Galim), near Jerusalem.

At about 0600 today the charge went off, just as a track-checking vehicle carrying a number of enemy soldiers passed over it. The explosion blew up a large part of the railway line and completely destroyed the vehicle, killing or wounding all its occupants.

Immediately after the explosion traffic on the line halted. The Zionist security forces, who came to the scene in large numbers, searched the line extensively for other charges. Other patrols launched an arrest campaign in the region and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the charge of suspicion. Meanwhile, the group returned safely to base.

BAHRAIN

OMANI MINISTER MEETS AMIR, DISCUSSES GULF SECURITY

JN021005 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0840 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 2 October--The amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, has received a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman dealing with bilateral relations, the affairs of the Arab region, particularly the Gulf area, and other issues of mutual concern. The message was conveyed by Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais as-Zawawi when he was received by his highness the amir this morning.

Az-Zawawi later said that the concern felt by Sultan Qabus and his government about developments in the Gulf area is confirmed by the Omani Government's interest in the possibility of cooperation between Bahrain and the Omani Sultanate particularly, and among the area's countries in general. Az-Zawawi said that his country is still awaiting the replies of the area's countries to the Omani plan for the protection of the Gulf. He added that his country has heard no official objection to this plan from any of the Gulf states. All it heard was the objection of the newspapers and the other news media in the countries of the region.

Replying to a question on the Omani plan, Az-Zawawi said that this plan deals with the security security of the area and the Strait of Hormuz, which must be protected by all the Gulf states as well as the countries that export their products and goods to the Gulf area. This joint responsibility, he said, must be assumed by everyone, especially the Sultanate of Oman by virtue of its geographical position overlooking the entrance to the Gulf.

The Omani minister called upon the Gulf states to give serious and positive consideration to the Omani plan, "because any plan safeguarding the security of the Gulf is in the interest of our peoples and the countries of our region."

Az-Zawawi left Manama before noon today for home.

PRIME MINISTER AL KHALIFAH RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA

JN021520 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1245 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Manama, 2 October--His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman al Khalifah, the prime minister of Bahrain, returned here from Jidda today following an official 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia. During the visit, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah conveyed a message from His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, to His Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the viceroy.

PDRY

SOMALI VICE PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS IN ADEN

LD291510 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Official talks between the PDRY and Democratic Somalia opened in Aden at noon today. The delegations are led by brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister; and Hussein Culmie Afrah, vice president of the Somali Democratic Republic.

During the talks the two sides stressed the need to settle minor Arab disputes and differences and to consolidate Arab solidarity in the fight to counter Zionism's aggressive conspiratorial designs. They also emphasized the importance of intensifying the Arab liberation struggle to rout the Zionist occupiers from the occupied Arab territories and to fulfil the rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and independent statehood. At the talks the two sides also reviewed the relations of brotherly cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Ends Visit

LD301904 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Hussein Culmie Afrah, member of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Political Bureau and vice president for presidential affairs, left Aden this evening, having ended his visit to Democratic Yemen. He was seen off at the airport by brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee and ministers and members of the diplomatic corps in Aden.

Before leaving Aden brother Hussein Culmie stated that he had held talks with brother officials in Democratic Yemen and expressed thanks for the warm reception accorded him by the officials and people. He said his talks with brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad had been positive and fruitful. The talks were on economic relations between the two countries, communications, and political and social affairs.

SAUDI ARABIA

BAHRAINI PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES, PRAISES SAUDI ROLE

LD011246 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Al Khalifah issued a statement to the press on his arrival in Jidda. He reiterated that constant meetings and direct consultations among the brothers are the best way of dealing with the questions of destiny and of facing the challenges which well-known foreign quarters are trying to impose on this region in particular and the Arab and Islamic nation in general. They are trying to impose these, especially at this time, with a view to weakening the Arab ranks and preventing them from dealing with their causes of destiny thereby imposing their influence and domination over the destinies and gains of the area's people.

The Bahraini prime minister praised the effective, positive role which the Saudi Arabian Kingdom is playing on the Arab and Islamic levels. He also expressed the gratitude and appreciation of the Bahraini people and government to Saudi Arabic and its leadership, for the honorable stances vis-a-vis Bahrain in all matters affecting its destiny.

Meets Crown Prince Fahd

LD011248 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Jidda, 1 October--Viceroy and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at 1200 today met with Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah. Discussions covered bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries, the current Arab situation and the situation in the Gulf region.

The meeting was attended from the Saudi side by Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Deputy Governor of Mecca Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thunayyan and Saudi Ambassador to Bahrain Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qadi. From the Bahraini side the meeting was attended by Minister of the Interior Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad and Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Jawad Salim al-Urayyid.

Second Meeting

LD012048 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] At 1800 this evening His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the viceroy, held a meeting with his Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister of the State of Bahrain.

At the start of the meeting His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah delivered a message from His Highness Sahykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, to His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. In the course of the meeting bilateral relations, current Arab issues in general and the situation in the Gulf area in particular were reviewed.

Prime Minister Expresses Satisfaction

LD021552 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Before leaving Jidda, the prime minister of the State of Bahrain told the SNA correspondent that his visit to the kingdom gave him an opportunity to meet with Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince. They discussed major issues of concern to the kingdom and Bahrain in particular, and of concern to the Gulf region, its security and protection, and the attempts at harming the security and the stability of the countries of the region. He expressed his deep satisfaction at the coincidence of views on all issues discussed at the meeting, saying that the means were agreed on to increase cooperation between the kingdom and Bahrain in various spheres.

CROWN PRINCE FAHD RECEIVES KUWAITI OIL MINISTER

LD022132 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Viceroy and Crown Prince His Royal Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at 2100 today received at the Royal Palace in Jidda Kuwait Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah. The meeting was attended by His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs. The Kuwaiti minister arrived in Jidda this evening on a visit to the kingdom.

Oil Minister Leaves

LD030956 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah left Jidda late last night at the end of a short visit to the kingdom during which he conveyed a verbal message from His Highness the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah to His Roayl Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and a number of his ministry's officials.

RIYADH RADIO COMPARES 1962 CUBAN CRISIS, CARTER STAND

LD022306 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Husayn al-Askari commentary presented by Ahmad Hariri]

[Text] At an early hour this morning the U.S. President announced the heavy reinforcement of the U.S. military presence in the Caribbean and at the same time confirmed the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba.

The reaction with which the U.S. President's speech regarding the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba was characterized reminds us of the stand which former U.S. President John Kennedy took in October 1962 regarding the building of nuclear missile bases by the Soviet Union in Cuba--bases which the United States considered as being directed against its own territory. But the degree of danger in both stands, separated by 17 years during which many changes and transformations have taken place on the map of international politics in general and in the political relations between the United States and the Soviet Union in particular, varies. Despite the different volume of danger which the presence of a Soviet force, limited in number, can constitute to the United States and the presence of nuclear missiles near U.S. territory could have constituted at that time, one can say that the U.S. attitude in 1962 was more firm and violent. It was a matter which made both the United States and the Soviet Union stand on the brink of war following the warning by the then U.S. President to the Soviets to pull out their missiles from Cuba under the threat of war. This led to the retreat of the then Soviet leader, Mr Khrushchev, and gave a strong justification for the firm attitude which the United States adopted then.

But owing to the volume of events which are taking place in the world and their effects on the relations between Washington and Moscow--relations from which observers believe that Moscow stands to gain more than Washington due to the concessions they have obtained from Washington in more than one place and their gain of the title of a most-favored nation in economic and commercial dealings with the United States--the views of the U.S. side opposing leniency toward the Soviet Union because leniency leads to more concessions are becoming stronger. For these reasons some observers believe that the attitude of President Carter regarding the presence of the Soviet force in Cuba is perhaps of the same volume as the presence itself, while another group of observers are of the view that the U.S. attitude should have been firmer in order to compel the Soviets to retreat.

YAR

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON UNITY, MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

JN291646 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text of interview with Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, to a correspondent of the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Mr President, the YAR and the Yemeni people are commemorating the 17th anniversary of the glorious 23 September revolution, how would you outline the revolution's most significant achievements and what are your future aspirations?

Answer: The revolution's achievements are just too long to be summarized in a few lines or pages. Despite all difficulties and challenges, the great 23 September revolution has been able to achieve great victories for our people. Our people are now enjoying the revolution's achievements for today our people are the masters of their own fate. Our people are practicing this through various constitutional and democratic organizations under this immortal republican regime. Our people today have a strong national army protecting the people's revolution and securing their gains and victories.

Question: Yemeni unity is the highest aspiration of the Yemeni people in both parts of Yemen. It is obvious that since you've been in office the competent joint coordination committees have achieved great and serious progress on the path of reaching the final goal, the unity of the Yemeni land and people. Would it be possible to lay down a timetable for the coming period during which Yemeni unity will be proclaimed, or are there certain difficulties or problems?

Answer: It is absolutely wrong to say that there are problems or difficulties hindering the unity march. What is needed now is for the joint unity committee to complete its duties and solve all pending issues. This is what we are now trying to expedite. Once we do all that it will be quite easy to lay down a timetable for the coming period. However, there are things to do before the proclamation of Yemeni unity, such as presenting the unity constitution to the two parliaments, then holding a popular referendum so the people can freely give their final word. All this, of course, needs detailed preparations and precise planing by the officials in both parts of the homeland.

Question: What, in your opinion, is the best solution for the Middle East issue, a solution that will secure the Palestinian rights, especially after the signing of the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel. Do you believe that the current Egyptian stand will influence any future decisions on the Middle East, whether for peace or war?

Answer: A genuine settlement to the Middle East issue will continue to be unattainable unless a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal is achieved and the Palestinian people's national rights are fulfilled. This will eventually lead us to the natural beginning of the solution. It has become obvious that the problem in the Middle East is not the issue of the Sinai or the West Bank; it is a question of all the occupied Arab territories, including the occupied Palestinian land. Any accords or agreements which ignore these facts are definitely doomed to failure.

Regarding the second part of your question, I would say that the Middle East issue is in need not only of a unified Arab stand but of a firm, active stand. This can be achieved only by drawing up a comprehensive Arab strategy for the current and future stages. This strategy must be comprehensive and deal with all political, economic, information and military details. In short, a daring and decisive Arab stand is desperately needed to cope with the blatant Israeli intransigence.

PRESIDENT DENIES PRESENCE OF U.S., OTHER FORCES

JN030847 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0835 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 3 October--YAR President Col 'Ali'Abdallah Salih has denied the presence of U.S. or any other foreign forces in the YAR. He said that relations with the Soviet Union are normal. In an interview with AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, President Salih said: We are committed to the Baghdad summit resolutions and believe in the need for renewed and effective Arab action. The YAR president said: We are moving ahead steadily in implementing the Kuwait agreement on uniting the two parts of Yemen. We will not allow the area to become an arena for international conflicts.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN SAN'A'

JN021002 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0919 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] San'a', 2 October--PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in San'a' today. He is leading a large official delegation on a visit to the YAR that will last several days.

Meets With President

JN021516 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, met in his office at 1200 today brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, deputy secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party's Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the southern part of the homeland. The brother president welcomed brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, expressing his happiness over this fraternal meeting which was characterized by a fraternal and candid atmosphere. The brother president and brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad discussed issues pertaining to Yemeni unity and current affairs.

Talks Begin

JN022119 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] The first session of the fraternal meeting between the two parts of the homeland began in the Presidential Palace at 2100 Today. The meeting was chaired by brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly, and brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister in the southern part of the homeland. Later, brothers 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad held a closed meeting during which they (reviewed) certain topics on the agenda of the meeting pertaining to the results of the work of the unity subcommittees on the road to realizing Yemeni unity. Brothers 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will resume their meeting tomorrow.

SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES SAN'A' 2 OCT

JN021847 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The Soviet delegation under Soviet Geology Minister Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy which participated in our people's celebrations marking the 17th anniversary of the 26 September Revolution, left San'a' this morning.

Kozlovskiy made a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY expressing his satisfaction and happiness over participating in this cherished occasion. He said: This visit has provided us with the opportunity to meet with President of the Republic Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and several officials. During our tour of several areas of the republic, we got acquainted with the life of the friendly Yemeni people, who inscribed glorious pages in the history of the peoples of the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East. The Soviet people have a high regard for the Yemeni people.

Kozlovskiy added: What we have seen and heard in the YAR gives us the opportunity to re-emphasize that the relations of friendship which link our two friendly countries are strong and impregnable and are proceeding toward further development and consolidation.

Concluding his statement, Kozlovskiy expressed his profound thanks for the warm reception and hospitality accorded him and the delegation accompanying him. He wished the Yemeni people further progress and prosperity.

Kozlovskiy was seen off at San'a' airport by Lt Col 'Ali al-Mansur, deputy chief of staff for military affairs; Lt Col Muhammad 'Abd al-Malik (?al-'Unuqi), deputy chief of staff for training; and several officials and officers.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM HUA GUOFENG

JN021723 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office this morning Zhao Jin, the People's Republic of China's ambassador in San'a', who conveyed a written message to the brother president from Hua Guofeng, State Council premier in the People's Republic of China.

AS-SADAT'S 1 OCT SPEECH TO PROFESSORS REPORTED

NC021816 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1533 GMT on 2 October carries a recording of a 93-minute speech by Anwar as-Sadat on 1 October during a dialog with Egyptian university professors. During his speech, As-Sadat says that Egyptians are now living through the most glorious period in their lives because their will, land and self-confidence have been restored. He says that Egyptians must now study and continue to rectify their mistakes in order to solve the numerous urgent problems, and that it is the duty of the Egyptians to build Egypt at this particular time in which Egypt is facing clear challenges.

He then discusses the October War, noting that the Arab-Israeli conflict continued for 30 years until Egypt took the decision to begin the war. He says that this was a purely Egyptian decision, recounting his 1973 meetings with Syrian President al-Asad in which he told him that neither he nor the Egyptian people would allow the state of no war, no peace to continue, and discussing the various meetings that took place to set the time for the battle. He discusses in detail the meetings with the Soviet ambassador between 4 and 7 October during which various Syrian proposals for a cease-fire were exchanged. As-Sadat says that he rejected all such proposals because it would have made the Arab nation the laughingstock of the entire world. He says that Egypt fought 17 days while the Syrians stopped after 3 days. As-Sadat then discusses the famous letter he sent Al-Asad telling him that the United States had entered the battle and that he had therefore decided to stop the war because he could not fight the United States.

After his extensive review of the October War, As-Sadat then begins an in-depth discussion of the events between October 1977 and 1979, including his meeting with Carter in February 1977, during which they began to prepare for a comprehensive settlement with the participation of all parties in Geneva, and his meeting with 'Arafat, during which he told 'Arafat that he would go to Geneva with one united Arab delegation because Carter was suffering psychologically from Arab confusion.

As-Sadat says that Carter is the first U.S. president to mention a national homeland for the Palestinians. He says Carter told him that the United States was ready for an overall solution but that the Arab situation was confused. As-Sadat says that when the Arabs agreed to attend the Geneva conference in separate delegations, the Syrians refused to attend unless there was one unified delegation. He says that when they agreed to a unified delegation, the Syrians again refused to attend. He calls King 'Abdallah of Jordan the first traitor of the Arab nation, and says that the Arab situation in 1977 was decadent.

He then discusses the Camp David talks, noting that they did not decide the future of the Palestinians but merely ended military rule and sought to establish self-rule. He goes into a short discussion of the provisions of the Camp David accords as they pertain to the Palestinians. He says that he is placing the Palestinians on the right path to self-determination, asking if this is a disgraceful act. He says that it only disgraces those who do not understand it. He says that the Arabs cursed and attacked Egypt even before the Camp David accords were adopted. He then notes that the Arab states "ended up by severing relations with Egypt. Saudi Arabia, the spearhead in this move, utilized the only weapon it has--money. As you have heard me say before, I have a statement of the sums paid to each state to sever its relations. The majority of the states that severed their relations were paid, and the states in the Gulf severed their relations out of courtesy for Saudi Arabia."

As-Sadat then says: "I will not place the destiny of Egypt and the Arab question in the hands of Saudi Arabia, in the hands of Iraq's Saddam Husayn or in the hands of the child of Libya--who is still hosting King Khalid--both of whom prompt Saudi Arabia. I will not place this destiny in the hands of Syria. All of you see what is happening in Syria. Simply speaking, the situation now is that we either place our destiny in their hands and enter into the circle of ignorance, hatred, outbiddings, treachery and treason, to which they have been accustomed throughout Arab history, or else they will boycott Egypt and impose an economic blockade on it. We accept the economic blockade and all the rest, but Egypt has always held the leading position even when it was defeated."

As-Sadat then says that the Egyptians crossed the canal not for Egypt but to move the Arab nation from defeat to pride and self-confidence. He notes that Egypt paid dearly for the October War even though it gave the Arab nation pride, glory and the oil nationalization. He says that the Arab states are now rich as a result of the blood of Egyptians, and then says that Egypt is now facing "a battle of defiance from those for whom Egypt gave everything." He stresses: "We reject that treachery, treason and the method that has been adopted since the establishment of the Arab League and even before should be the criteria for our dealings. We reject all this, and we tell them that we will go until the end in this battle of defiance. However, I want to reassure you that, thanks to God, everything is well. You will read about your budget, which Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil will submit to the people's assembly next month, 2 months before the end of the year. The new budget will be implemented on 1 January. We will see from the budget that we have not been affected by this Arab boycott, which has treacherously, treasonously and abusively covered everything. We will continue along the road of peace.

"This is the Arab situation. What is the external situation? Many of you have returned from the United States and know in what esteem Egypt is held there. You are also aware of the support of the U.S. people, administration, and Congress for us and of the economic and military aid they have extended to us. Tomorrow, God willing, we will see the Phantom planes here. They have actually arrived at western Cairo airport, and you will see them on 6 October, God willing."

As-Sadat notes that both the United States and Western Europe respect Egypt. He then says that the behavior of the socialist camp has been "most strange. Some people sat together and agreed to establish peace. Why should the Soviet Union be angry? This is what has happened. It is true that Israel and I sat down together in Camp David and not Tashkent. Nothing would have been done if we had not sat together. Israel and I sat down and agreed to establish peace. Why is the Soviet Union angry? It became angry and said: I will veto the extension of the UN Forces mandate. In my last visit to Haifa, I reached an agreement with Begin. We have recently reached an agreement with the United States to solve the problem of the observation forces and to keep a role for the United Nations. We agreed to solve this problem, and there is no need for the Soviet Union to take part."

He then says that Egypt has achieved peace and asks what is wrong with this. He notes that at the Baghdad conference they wanted to starve the Egyptian people, and then says: "I do not care about any attacks against me. I told you long ago that I do not care if I am attacked, but I will never accept an attack against Egypt and its people. If those who severed their relations with us want to restore them, then they must accept our conditions. I will include these conditions in a paper that I will present to you narrating the whole story. As Arab people, it has been proven that we are all brothers.

Regrettably, the Arab rulers have no clear sense of how a state should act. We do not have to bring them to task because they are not fit to represent states. As people, we know each other as brothers and cousins. We know each other. The rulers need a lesson. We must teach them that a ruler must respect his people and nation and also respect the others and those who are like a father, brother, heart, shoulder and mind to them--Egypt. We must teach them a lesson no matter what the price will be.

As-Sadat then says that Egypt is the only modern state in the area and that they are meeting now to rebuild Egypt. He notes that the government will meet the housing problems and will participate in the rebuilding process. He then says: "The independence of the universities is an established fact. In the presence of the vice president, prime minister and education minister, I demand--and our people hear me--that you exercise this independence as a right and in practice and deed. We have had enough division. We have had enough of those who tried to exploit our sons by following the old parties' methods. We have had enough of those who, through the left, which you know, or through the right, which tries to hide behind religion, are trying to implement the same old objectives.

He says that the building of the state should be based on faith and science, and tells the professors that they must concentrate on the Egyptian man and his democracy, freedom and faith. He notes that religion is the basic subject without which Egypt would have no roots.

As-Sadat says that Egypt will always remain above the trivialities and silly emotions that are evident in the Arab world. He urges the professors to take their students to all parts of the homeland so that they can learn about it. In conclusion, As-Sadat says that the past 3 days have been glorious and that the meetings will continue. He says that if there have been excesses in the teaching clubs they should now be forgotten because Egypt is one family and that love combines us all.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: ROMANIA TO SUPPLY SOVIET ARMS

JN031040 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 29 Sep 79 p 12 JN

[Excerpts] An Arab embassy in Paris has received very important information regarding arms shipments from the Soviet Union to Egypt through a third party. This information indicates that "an agreement has been concluded between Cairo and Bucharest by which quantities of Soviet-made arms will be delivered to Egypt from Romania." It has also been discovered that "Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali (the Egyptian defense minister) took part in the conclusion of this agreement during his visit to Bucharest early this summer, when he met with the Romanian minister of national defense and chief of state.

The embassy says that Brigadier General Husayn, the Egyptian military attache in Bucharest, supervised this operation and signed an agreement with the Romanians, which states that "the Romanian side does not seek by this agreement to enter into a dispute with its stronger neighbor (the Soviet Union) and that Egypt is prohibited from using these arms against Israel or the Palestinians."

The Romanian officials' justification for the Soviet supply of the military aid to Egypt is that the arms that they have agreed to give to Egypt are below the standard of those used by the Warsaw Pact and that Romania does not want to see the last remains of "Soviet ideology" among the Egyptian Armed Forces eliminated.

The U.S. Pentagon is also aware of the details of this deal.

GHALI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1 OCT

NC020713 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 1 Oct 79 NC

[Text of speech delivered by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali at UN General Assembly session on 1 October]

[Excerpts] United Nations, 1 Oct--Mr President: The current General Assembly session is being held at the beginning of the 1980's in the light of international conditions indicating that winds of change have started to blow all over the world, although they have not yet gained full strength. They also indicate that the world community is heading toward a new stage of development based on the following:

1. Increasingly serious efforts to end racism and minority rule, liquidate the remaining pockets of colonialism, confront aggression against the sovereignty and safety of states and consolidate the principle that it is impermissible to seize lands through war and the principle of the right to self-determination.

2. The move toward achieving peaceful, just and comprehensive settlements in the areas of tension to create circumstances suitable for tackling the real problems of economic and social development.

3. The definition of the economic problems of the developing and advanced states and the attempt to agree on a new international economic order which would deal with the serious flaws in the present system that have led to the shaky world economic position which all of us are now facing and suffering from.

4. The attempt to intensify and strengthen international detente, which necessitates a reduction in nuclear armament, a move toward comprehensive disarmament and an assertion of the importance of international cooperation in various political, social, cultural and economic fields on land and in the depths of the seas on our planet or on the moon and the other celestial bodies on the basis of joint heritage, joint action and joint benefit.

These main factors and others, if detailed, may perhaps form a seemingly brilliant picture. What I intended was to draw a framework for the picture as I see it or wish it to be because by accurately defining problems, planning sound solutions to them and then entertaining a continuous hope and a deep faith in our ability to confront them properly and effectively, we would be at the beginning of the right path which thinkers have often hoped for and dreamers cherished.

However, I hasten to say that if this is a proper framework, then it is also true that many obstacles continue to obstruct this road and prevent the realization of the aim. All the world is witnessing this in the southern part of Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Mr President: Egypt, in whose name I am proud to speak today, has a deep-rooted history in mankind's development. This history has left clear imprints on all branches of this development and progress. Its contribution to civilization--religion, science, art, thinking, life, war and peace--can hardly be matched.

From this premise and on this basis Egypt's policy is established on firm foundations and principles, the sum total of which is that mankind was not created for mutual exploitation, but rather for cooperation to realize a noble aim--the achievement of a better future for all.

Therefore, Egypt's opposition to exploitation and all forms of old and neocolonialism is final and firm and there can be no retreat from this stand. Moreover, Egypt's opposition to racism, discrimination, foreign occupation and colonization is a matter of principle and its struggle to end these unjust conditions is relentless.

Egypt has continued its struggle through war and peace. It accepted Resolution 242 and cooperated with Ambassador Jarring to implement it. It also waged the war of attrition in 1969 and 1970. Furthermore, Egypt welcomed all peaceful initiatives which emerged in the first 6 years of the occupation [after 1967], the foremost of which was the initiative of the African sages. It also launched the glorious October--Ramadan--War to face the plot to impose the fait accompli and concentrate the state of no war, no peace.

Egypt was faithful to peace in both cases. It did not cooperate with the peace initiative for tactical purposes or to obtain loot or propaganda or temporary gains but because it firmly believes in the UN Charter's call for saving the coming generations from the calamities of war which have brought our area grievances beyond description and because it also believes in the charter's stipulation on the peaceful settlement of international disputes. In the meantime, we did not wage war because of our desire for war or as an aim in itself but as a means to break the deadlock which they tried to impose and to foil the attempts to concentrate the fait accompli and consolidate the occupation. We also waged war in order to resist the call at the time for a military relaxation and in order to move matters toward a peaceful, just and comprehensive settlement. You will undoubtedly remember that when the Egyptian forces were destroying the Bar-Lev line, crossing the Suez Canal and clearing the filth of occupation around it, President as-Sadat called for an international conference for peace to be attended by all parties concerned, including the representatives of the Palestinian people, in order that all might participate in the establishment of a just and durable peace.

The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is merely a first important step along the road of comprehensive peace in the area and for achieving a peaceful settlement of all aspects of the Arab-Israeli dispute in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The Camp David framework has been the object of attack and criticism by certain circles. We owe it to history to put the framework in its right perspective. The Camp David framework is the first document Israel has signed pledging to negotiate with representatives of the Palestinian people on all aspects of the Palestinian question, respect the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just demands, withdraw its forces from the West Bank and Gaza sector and withdraw the military government and civilian administration from the occupied Palestinian territory.

Moreover, these agreements provide for the establishment of a Palestinian state which would assume self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza sector as a transitional and temporary measure.

Therefore, the Camp David framework for the West Bank and Gaza establishes an Israeli commitment to solve the Palestinian problem through negotiations with the Palestinian people and through making transitional arrangements, which by their nature, would be the channel that would separate from or link with the present status; that is, the status of occupation and the final status which must realize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

Egypt would not have entered into this fray had it not taken into account the following important factors:

1. The Palestinian question is the crux of the conflict and the essence of the dispute. Therefore, it must be solved if we really want a solution to this all-out dispute.

2. The Palestinian question is complicated and multifaceted. This behoves us to exploit every opportunity to insure that we do not contribute again to the policy of lost chances.

3. What may be agreed upon are merely transitional measures paving the way for action, lifting some of the sufferings of our brothers in the occupied territory and providing an opportunity for mutual recognition and opening the door for negotiations among the parties concerned.

4. In all this, Egypt does not speak in the name of the Palestinian people. It can claim no right to speak in the name of this people, who alone have the right to speak on matters pertaining to their fate and the choice of their representatives.

5. Under all circumstances, the Palestinian people have the final say in everything connected with their question--form and substance.

On the basis of all this, Mr President, Egypt has accepted the Camp David framework on the West Bank and Gaza sector and entered into negotiations on the establishment of a Palestinian state in the occupied territory. Let it be known that Egypt's aim always is to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and regain their complete national rights. Wherever this Palestinian authority is established, it must be a real, not a sham authority. There must be a government of the Palestinian people, ruling in their name and safeguarding their interests. This government must not be a mere form or council concerned with secondary or trivial matters. Therefore, Egypt has insisted on the importance of giving freedom to the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza sector and on applying the right of evacuees to return to their homes. It has also insisted on studying a method for solving the refugee problem. Furthermore, it insists on the need to hold the elections in an atmosphere of political freedom under appropriate international supervision.

Egypt is aware that the framework agreed upon at Camp David does not provide a final solution to the Palestinian question but it has undoubtedly broken the deadlock in the Palestinian question, wrested real commitments from Israel in the interests of the Palestinian people and made the first constructive step along the right path for solving the Palestinian question.

Mr President: The Palestinian question is dear to every Egyptian. It is the core, basis, essence and aim of Egyptian policy, which accepts no alternative to the right of self-determination for the Palestinians. The Palestinian people cannot be denied a right which all peoples enjoy. The Palestinian people have a firm and unequivocal right to regain their land, establish their state, insure their security and raise their flag. After all their sacrifices, the Egyptian people cannot accept any harm to the genuine rights of the Palestinian people.

Egypt was eager to invite the PLO in its capacity as the sole representative of the Palestinian people to participate in Cairo's preparatory conference which was held in December 1977 after President as-Sadat's visit to Israel.

The Egyptian Government considered that it was time to hold a Palestinian-Israeli dialog which would pave the way for negotiations on the Palestinian question, which all of us consider the origin of the problem and the crux of the dispute.

Egypt is always prepared to support the PLO and back it. It is time for serious action free of resounding words and reverberating expressions. Let us join efforts and proceed toward the establishment of peace in the Middle East on the basis of respect for peoples' rights--a mutual respect and a mutual recognition.

Regarding the question of Jerusalem, which holds a special and sacred position among the three heavenly religions, I wish to state Egypt's position very clearly. This position can be summed up thus: Arab Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the West Bank, Arab Jerusalem must be under Arab sovereignty and Egypt demands the implementation of the UN resolutions on Jerusalem.

This was Egypt's position in the past, this is its position at present and this will be its position in the future. Neither the insults of the rejectionist states or others nor Israel's intransigence or its blockage of the peace process will sway Egypt from this position. Egypt will proceed with the peace march.

There is much to say about Israel. We extended a hand of peace to it and said that in order for the peace to be just, durable and comprehensive, all aspects of the Palestinian question must be solved. Despite the fact that it signed a document confirming this, as was stated before, Israel is again building settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory. It has permitted its citizens to buy land in the occupied West Bank and Gaza sector. This reveals intentions regarding which there can be no silence, nor it is right to keep quiet about them. This is an implementation of the policy of illegal colonial settlement. Israel seeks to change the Arab character of these Palestinian lands and create artificial conditions aimed at delaying the Palestinian people's acquisition of their rights to their land and of completely retrieving this land. As the Egyptian prime minister has stated, the Egyptian Government declares with all its strength its vehement denuncation of this stupid policy which constitutes a serious violation of international law, a blatant contradiction of the UN resolutions and an obvious hindrance of the peace march, which provides for respecting the rights of all parties, particularly of the Palestinian people.

We do not and will not accept Israel's policy on the building of settlements. We do not and will not accept Israel's policy on Arab Jerusalem. We do not and will not accept Israel's policy of changing the geographic and demographic character of the occupied territory. We do not and will not accept any retreat by Israel from that which it signed at Camp David regarding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. We do not and will not accept any claim jeopardizing the rights of the Palestinian people to their land in the West Bank and Gaza sector. We do not and will not accept the Israeli policy of aggression against the sovereignty of Lebanon and against the sons of the Palestinian people living in Lebanon. Their claims that they are defending the security of Israel cannot go to the extent of violating the sovereignty of states and of striking the Palestinian people. Israel must stop these policies and practices if it wants the peace march to continue and become stronger. The Palestinians must also reconsider their refusal to join this march.

We invite Israel and the PLO to recognize each other. We also demand that Israel abandon the policy of building settlements and stop all measures connected with this policy. We further demand that it stop all its measures against Lebanon, its sovereignty and territorial safety.

We invite the Israeli Government and the PLO to start the peace dialog. Egypt is fully prepared to exert all efforts and extend aid in this regard. Egypt is also prepared to call for an expanded international conference to be attended by all parties concerned to establish a comprehensive peace in the entire region.

Mr President: As you mentioned in your opening speech, all nations have demonstrated an interest in and a commitment to respect for human rights. This is a commitment which the United Nations has expressed in various declarations, resolutions and agreements. Undoubtedly, there is still a need for continuous struggle to (?uphold) human rights.

The denial of man's rights is a denial of the basis of peace and is also a serious threat to the chances for peace. Therefore, our position in Africa has been to absolutely reject the colonialist racism which is in control in South Africa, and to raise the flag of continuous struggle against its racist policy. Therefore this struggle must continue and will continue until we raise the flag of equality, dignity and freedom in this dear part of Africa.

Apartheid in South Africa, the foreign occupation of Namibia, the delaying tactics in Zimbabwe, and the continuous aggression by racist and colonialist forces against Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola must be met on our part with a firm collective stand so that we may put an end to these regrettable phenomena appearing in that part of the world.

Egypt, contributing to the unanimous African position on Zimbabwe, reaffirms the need to support the national front in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe. It emphasizes that the government of Muzorewa should not be recognized. Egypt also believes that it is important for the United Nations and the OAU to participate in any arrangements for peace in Zimbabwe.

We condemn any foreign presence or intervention in Africa by any side. Africa belongs to the Africans. It is not an arena for cold war, international rivalry or conflicts between blocs.

Africa, Mr President, is not a backyard for the refuse and waste of international detente. As it liberated itself from the old hegemony and imperialism, Africa will be liberated from the new imperialism, in all its forms.

Egypt, as I have already said, is a part of the Third World and, as such, it believes in the principles of nonalinment and was a cofounder of the nonalined movement.

Egypt firmly supports independence and national liberation movements, the preservation of the sovereignty and safety of all states, and the inalienable and natural rights of people. It is opposed to all foreign intervention attempts and to the use and threat of force.

Egypt will work to protect the nonalined movement from all attempts to divert it, redirect it or have it depart from its course that serves the interests of its member states and their peoples.

The nonalined movement will continue to play an effective role in the world as long as it adheres to its principles and to the objectives for which it was formed, and so long as it allows no bloc to influence its functions or pull it out of its natural orbit and away from the mission expected of it.

In view of the recent developments in the nonalined movement, Egypt draws the attention of all nonalined countries to the danger threatening the movement, and to the need to fight the trends which are alien to it, so that the movement will be able to maintain its original principles and aims as well as its unity and solidarity.

Mr President, peace, as you said in your worthy speech, is indivisible. If peace is to last, it must be a comprehensive peace. The whole picture and its components are thus linked. Disarmament, respect for human rights, the establishment of a rule for economic justice, the liquidation of imperialism and respect for the rights of all peoples, are all parts of one whole. Peace will continue to be brittle unless an end is put to the arms race and unless the rights of nations are respected, and unless a new international economic system is promoted, based on equal sovereignty, mutual interests and recognition of the rights of all states and peoples, rich and poor, big and small.

Statement on Middle East Conference

NC020850 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0744 GMT 2 Oct 79 NC

[Text] New York, 2 Oct--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has emphasized that Egypt is willing to participate in any international conference on the Middle East attended by all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, he said, at the same time we insist on continuing the peace process which we have started and which has so far led to the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the recovery of Egyptian territory and the commencement of negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza sector.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, Dr Ghali commented on the Jordanian position as declared by King Husayn in his speech at the UN General Assembly. This attitude of Jordan, he said, is not new at all. He added: It is known that Jordan, the PLO and the rest of the rejection front states agreed among themselves to wait and see what result the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian autonomy would produce. If these negotiations produced positive tangible results, they would definitely seek to join the peace process, which has so far been undertaken by Egypt alone.

The minister of state for foreign affairs stressed that Egyptian policy is flexible, not rigidly dogmatic. He added: This is why we do not see any contradiction between our negotiations with Israel for the achievement of Palestinian autonomy and our support for any international conference to achieve the same end.

Dr Ghali added: To reaffirm the same thing, I say that if an international conference were to be held tomorrow, Egypt would participate in it, because as far as we are concerned the most important thing is to establish peace and restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

He also said: While we put the end before the means, we must state here for the record that the rejection front states have so far been content with adopting a negative attitude toward the negotiations and have not even bothered to offer an alternative way to establish peace in the Middle East. Referring to the similarity between the Arab and Israeli rejectionist attitudes, the minister of state said it is a rejectionist alliance between the two sides.

Concluding his statement, Ghali said: We are still at the beginning of a long process. The autonomy negotiations, he said, have only been going for 3 months with 9 more months to go. This period is sufficient to produce unforeseen ideas.

ECONOMIC MINISTER DISCUSSES PROGRESS, DEVELOPMENT

ID010917 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Sep 79 p 13 LD

[Untitled ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report]

[Excerpts] Cairo--Egyptian Minister of Economy, Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Dr Hamid as-Sayih has made an exclusive statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT on Egypt's economic position following the Arab boycott and on the negotiations between Egypt and the IMF to obtain long-term loans in order to reform the Egyptian economy.

The minister said that there was no connection between Egypt's demand for foreign aid and the Arab boycott and that Egypt's request for $3 billion from abroad is not a result of the Arab boycott. He added: "The Arab countries never offered Egypt $3 billion. Also, a large portion of the Arab aid in the past was used for military expenditure."

Dr Hamid as-Sayih added: "The aid Egypt will obtain is for investment purposes such as the telecommunications system, water, irrigation and housing."

He said: "The Egyptian economy has made substantial progress and the best evidence is the fact that the IMF mission which visited Egypt recently praised the great improvement in the Egyptian economy, particularly in the foreign balance of payments."

Speaking about the steps Egypt is taking to bolster its economy, the minister said: "For 2 years now the government has been striving to reform the economy, raise living standards and develop Egypt's resources which were exhausted during the long years of war. Last year Egypt achieved 9 percent economic growth."

He added: "This year we have achieved economic growth thanks to efforts in international economic cooperation and with the support of major powers friendly with Egypt that has made it possible to obtain various credit facilities and aid. There has also been cooperation in the field of promoting modern technology both directly via governments in the form of aid and grants--as in the case with the United States which officially cooperates with us to the tune of $1 billion annually--and in the field of private cooperation in the form of private investments. All this will achieve for us economic growth that will not be less than last year's."

Asked about the effect of the Suez Canal revenues, oil revenues, savings of Egyptians working abroad and foreign investments on the Egyptian economy, the minister said: "This requires some explanation. In fact Egypt at present is obtaining considerable aid from the major friendly countries. For example, there is $1 billion from the United States, DM2.5 billion from West Germany and $400 million from Japan. France has also given us excellent facilities, as has Britain and the other friendly countries that are cooperating with Egypt and providing facilities and technology for Egyptian economic development. As a result we have achieved the substantial progress to which I have just referred. However, Egypt still has major internal problems. These concern the problems of the infrastructure which has deteriorated in the past 30 years because of the wars.

Departs for Belgrade

NC290907 Cairo MENA in English 0835 GMT 29 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep, (MENA)--Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Hamid as-Sayih left here this morning for Belgrade, Yugoslavia, leading a delegation to the meetings of the governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The meetings, which start there today and last till October 3, will discuss development in the Third World in the light of high prices of fuel and the basic materials, the world new economic order and the possibility of increasing the IBRD's and the IMF's capital so as to provide loans to the states.

Later, Dr as-Sayih will proceed to London for a visit to Britain for talks with British officials on economy and foreign trade to step up the volume of cooperation between Egypt and Britain.

JACKSON: AS-SADAT WELCOMES PLO PARTICIPATION IN TALKS

NC022315 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 2 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 Oct--Rev Jesse Jackson, the black American civil rights leader, said after a sudden meeting today with President as-Sadat before leaving Cairo that President as-Sadat had emphasized that Egypt would welcome Palestinian participation in the peace talks at any time. Jackson said he would convey Egypt's stand on this issue to 'Arafat in light of his meeting with President as-Sadat.

In a press statement that AL-AHRAM will publish in the Wednesday edition, Jackson said he received clear answers from the president to a number of questions pertaining to Palestinian representation in the peace talks.

Jackson said that President as-Sadat had told him that there was no stipulation in the Camp David accords preventing the PLO's participation, and that President as-Sadat was ready to hold talks with the PLO on questions pertaining to peace and autonomy. Despite the existing differences, President as-Sadat told him that he considered Yasir 'Arafat an Arab brother and that he welcomed his participation in the peace talks at any time.

Jackson was asked whether As-Sadat had welcomed a dialog between the PLO on one side and Israel and the United States on the other. Jackson said that President as-Sadat had told him that he would welcome such a dialog, and that the time has come to repudiate military actions and recognize the existence of Israel.

Jackson added: President as-Sadat told me that all sides should announce a halt to military actions and a cease-fire, and that if this were to happen and all were to use their brains and not their guns, then diplomacy would replace rifles and the Palestinians would benefit from this.

Jackson said President as-Sadat felt that the PLO should reassess its position in light of its increasing recognition and acceptance, and that it should use diplomacy instead of military actions.

Jackson said President as-Sadat had told him that, on its part, Israel must stop its military actions in southern Lebanon and abandon its decision allowing Israelis to buy Arab land in the West Bank.

Jackson affirmed that Yasir 'Arafat had expressed his readiness to reassess the Palestinian position on the negotiations with Israel and to define his role regarding the future of the West Bank and Gaza. He said that Yasir 'Arafat had agreed on this, that 'Arafat did not want to destroy Israel and that he would be getting Yasir 'Arafat's reply in writing to these commitments.

Jackson flew to Beirut today. He is expected to return to Cairo on Thursday aboard the president's private plane. He will then leave for Washington at the end of his Middle East tour.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY BEIRUT AN-NAHAR

JN021223 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Beirut, 2 October--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has asserted that the Arab oil-producing countries "will not hesitate to use the oil weapon in the battle to defend Arab rights." In a statement published by AN-NAHAR here today, Dr Hammadi called upon the Arab states to take further steps in consolidating the Arab home front and strengthening it economically and militarily, in order to build intrinsic Arab power. What is needed now, he said, is some progress in confronting the Camp David accords, isolating the As-Sadat regime, rebuilding the Arab League, solving bilateral Arab problems and expanding relations with Africa, the Islamic states and Western Europe. Dr Hammadi described the Arab situation as "fairly good and proceeding well on the political and diplomatic levels."

The foreign minister said that the Lebanese issue is not difficult to solve. What is needed, he said, is a solution that considers the attitudes or objectives of all the Lebanese sides and the Arab countries. Dr Hammadi called especially for a well-studied plan concerning southern Lebanon. He said that the situation in southern Lebanon is the outcome of the Camp David accords and that having removed the Egyptian obstacle, the enemy is now trying to crush the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese people.

Dr Hammadi described the U.S. proposal for a conference on the Lebanese question as subversive. He said this would mean that Israel would have the final say on the Lebanese situation and that the Palestinians and the PLO would first have to recognize Israel before sitting down with them at the conference table. Dr Hammadi affirmed that the United States obviously wants to secure new concessions and privileges for the enemy, for the United States could stop Israeli incursions into Lebanon if it wanted, without the need of a conference. He emphasized that Iraqi-U.S. relations "will remain severed as long as the United States maintains its present stand." He said that Iraq is opposed to the United States because of its continued hostility to Arab issues. He added: When the United States begins to understand these issues, then Iraq will be ready to ease its campaign. However, Iraq has not noted any change in the Washington position to date. On the contrary, the United States is giving more aid to the enemy every day.

Dr Hammadi asked: Why isn't the United States talking with the PLO, which has been recognized by the whole world? He said: The Palestinian people exist. They are organized and have a legitimate representative, whether Washington likes it or not.

Hammadi reiterated Iraq's categorical rejection of the Omani plan on Gulf security, saying that Iraq is against any security plan of this kind, involving Western Europe and the United States. The basic issue in the Gulf is to keep out superpower influence.

Regarding Iraqi oil policy, Dr Hammadi said that this policy is based on two principles: One, oil prices must conform to the fluctuation in the price index of commodities and services imported from the industrial world. Two, economic relations between the oil-producing countries and the poor states in the Third World must be strengthened, by compensating the poor countries for the increase in oil prices and reducing the burden of this increase upon them. Dr Hammadi affirmed that Iraq will support an increase in oil prices at the next OPEC conference, if the inflation and the increase in commodity prices continues.

HAMMADI CALLS ON IRAN TO VACATE GULF ISLANDS

LD021042 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Iraq's Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said in a press interview today that Iran should end its occupation of three Arab islands in the Gulf and liquidate its policy of hegemony in the region if it wants to improve its relations with Iraq and the Arab world. Dr Hammadi, in an interview with the Kuwaiti AL-ANBA, once again rejected the Omani plan to protect navigation in the Gulf and described it as being part of the attempts of the Western countries to dominate the oil-rich region. He denied the existence of differences between Iraq and Syria, saying that relations between the two Arab neighboring countries are normal. He also described Iraq's relations with neighoring Kuwait as being the best they could be. The Iraqi minister called for a linking of oil prices to the prices of manufactured goods to protect the revenues of the oil exporting countries.

Dr Hammadi--in the interview held in New York--said that Iraq welcomed the rise of the Islamic revolution against the shah's regime in Iran. However, he expressed the hope that the new regime in Tehran would work toward liquidating the outstanding problems with the Arab world, to reach the establishment of solid and firm relations. He said that Iran should end its 8-year occupation of the three Arab islands of Greater Tumb, Lesser Tumb and 'Abu Musa: "Iran today must liquidate in a practical way the old policy of the shah: The policy of hegemony and feeling responsible for what happens on the other 'Arab,' side of the Arabian Gulf." The minister described this policy as dangerous, saying that "the shah used to play it and it should be liquidated by deeds and not by words." He said that Iraq's policy in the Gulf was based on freedom of navigation and on keeping out the influence and the conflicts of the major powers from the region.

Dr Hammadi disclosed details about the Omani plan to protect navigation in the Straits of Hormuz. He said that the plan, which has been rejected by Iraq and other Gulf states, calls for supervision over the lines of communication with the aim of searching ships passing through, to prevent the closure of sea lanes and set up technical equipment to insure safety of passage. He said that the plan, which has been drawn in a technical frame, is nothing but a political plan aiming to protect the West and to make sure that oil reaches it regardless of what is going on in the Arab world in the sphere of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Asked about Iraqi-Syrian relations, Dr Hammadi said that they were "good and normal and everything to which the two countries are committed is being implemented." He said that the two countries coordinate between themselves at "all international conferences and on all occasions." He denied reports of differences between the two countries which broke out during the summit conference of the nonalined states in Cuba last month. He also said that Iraqi-Kuwaiti relations are "fraternal and normal, and nothing is disturbing them."

Speaking about oil, Hammadi said that its prices should be linked with the prices of the materials and services which the oil countries import from the advanced industrial countries. He reiterated an Iraqi proposal of the need to help the poor developing countries to reduce the severe effect of the increase in oil prices.

AR-RA'Y CONTRASTS U.S. STAND ON CUBA ISSUE, MIDEAST

JN030709 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Oct 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Editorial: "Contrasts Between Two Stands"]

[Text] President Carter did not hesitate to turn the issue of the Soviet Army Corps [FAYLAQ] in Cuba into a national issue in the United States. Because of it he called for a Security Council meeting, addressed the American people, decided to set up a special force in the Caribbean, increase the forces at the Guantanamo Naval Base, carry out muscle-flexing exercises, increase surveillance of the island and hint at the possibility of flying spy planes over it. All of this is despite Soviet assurances that the corps is on a training mission, despite the fact that it has not infringed on a single inch of American soil and despite the fact that its presence in Cuba is with the consent of Cuba--an independent sovereign state.

It is not intended here to justify the presence of the Soviet corps in Cuba. Our intention is to contrast the U.S. Government's attitude toward this presence, which in its estimate constitutes "a threat of aggression," with its attitude toward an actual and continuing aggression, the Israeli aggression against Arab territory.

Needless to say, there are glaring contrasts between the two attitudes. The most important of these is that the "threat of aggression" that the U.S. Government believes exists is countered with a full alert in the Caribbean, while Israeli aggression against the Arabs is countered by showering arms on the aggressor and urging the victims of the aggression to be patient and to exercise self-restraint.

Whereas the U.S. administration intends to set up a new strike force, in order to confront the presence of the Soviet Army corps--which has not infringed on American soil--this very same administration is continuing to give generous assistance to the Israeli aggressor who is going ahead unabated in filling the occupied Arab territories with settlements.

Whereas President Carter became impatient because several hours of talks between Vance and Gromyko did not produce an agreement on the withdrawal of the Soviet Army corps from Cuba, the U.S. administration has no qualms in calling on the Arabs to enter into negotiations with Israel that may last months or years, although Israel is stipulating beforehand that there will be no withdrawal from the occupied territories and no recognition of the Palestinian people.

Naturally, a review of the contrasts between the two attitudes does not mean that the Arabs are expecting others to defend them. What it does mean is that it is high time that the U.S. Government realize that the "phantom of aggression" it perceives in the Caribbean should move its conscience and cause it to stop assisting the usurper, who is carrying out actual aggression in our land.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, today received the credentials of Swedish Ambassador Sten Daniel Stromholm, Iranian Ambassador Hamzeh Akhavan Saqafi, Nigerian Ambassador D.A. Waziri and Spanish Ambassador (Carlos Luis Bedrogorz). [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN]

ADF COMMANDER RECEIVES SAUDI CHECK FOR UPKEEP OF FORCES

NC021936 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir today called on the commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib, and handed him a check for $9 million as an installment of Saudi Arabia's share in maintaining ADF in Lebanon.

ADF CANCELS ALL LEAVE, SYRIAN FORCES WITHDRAWING

NC030753 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 3 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Regarding the security situation, the Voice of Lebanon has received the information that Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] Command in Lebanon has cancelled all leave for ADF members. According to informed sources in Beirut and Damascus, this step is due to certain security developments in the present situation in Syria, especially following the urgent demands by Syrian media for radical changes in positions of leadership and government departments in Syria.

Meanwhile, informed sources have confirmed that units of the Syrian army in 'Alayh and Bhamdun are continuing their withdrawal. Voice of Lebanon correspondents have reported these withdrawals yesterday and today from 1730 until 0530. Convoys of Syrian troops were seen withdrawing in the direction of Syria. They consisted of motorized units and field guns, estimated at 20 guns as well as 40 trucks carrying stolen goods guarded by ten armored troop carrier of the [word indistinct] type.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM GENEVA

NC021930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] Defense and Agriculture Minister Joseph Skaf returned this afternoon from Geneva, where he met with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and his Defense Minister Prince Sultan. After his meeting with King Khalid and Prince Sultan, Minister Skaf made the following statement: [read by announcer]

My meeting with His Majesty King Khalid and Prince Sultan took place on the basis of the fraternal relations that exist between Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. It is not new to say that his majesty is giving every attention and care to the Lebanese issue. He has affirmed this on more than once occasion. I can say that my meeting with His Majesty King Khalid was useful, fruitful and positive. His Majesty affirmed that the Saudi officials are following the situation in Lebanon with concern, and he attaches importance to the anticipated Arab summit conference, which will discuss the issue of southern Lebanon. Relations between Lebanon and the kingdom are growing in strength. Today, they are more fraternal than at any time before. Since the situation in southern Lebanon is a joint Arab responsibility, Saudi officials give it every attention and care. The king reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's determination to continue to support the Lebanese authority's efforts to enforce its sovereignty over every inch of Lebanese territory.

Asked whether the discussion with King Khalid dealt with the issue of the Saudi ship, Minister Skaf said: The discussion dealt with this subject, which we hope will not affect our fraternal relations.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD REPORTEDLY AGAINST U.S., PLO DIALOG

NC030857 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 3 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 October--The weekly magazine AKHIR SA'AH reports today that Palestinian sources have confirmed that Syria is opposed to the opening of a dialog between the PLO and the United States and that Hafiz al-Asad has conveyed this view to Yasir 'Arafat. The same sources have also confirmed that President al-Asad is neither happy about the results of the meetings held between King Husayn and 'Arafat nor about the Jordanian plan for joining the peace negotiations through a plan for a confederation between Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza. The magazine says that observers believe that Syrian-Palestinian relations are noticeably cool and that the 'Alawite Ba'thist regime has made the leaders of the pro-Syrian AS-SA'IQAH organization oppose such a dialog.

A statement issued by AS-SA'IQAH said that the aim of the dialog is to destroy the Palestinian family from within and split the PLO. This is considered as an indirect Syrian charge against 'Arafat.

DAMASCUS RADIO REPORTS ON ICATU POLITICAL STATEMENT

JN021506 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--The political statement issued at the end of the meetings of the Seventh General Conference of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] called on the Arab working class and its trade unions to escalate their struggle against imperialism and Zionism in order to abort the plot, bring about the plotters' downfall and return the Palestinian people's rights under the PLO's leadership.

The conference denounced the Camp David accords, the treasonous capitulatory treaty and the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat pact, calling for the confrontation of this pact by all means available in order to bring about its downfall.

The conference also denounced the policy of racial descrimination and the violation of union rights and freedom, which are carried out by the Zionist enemy against the Arab citizens in the occupied territories. The conference also denounced the establishment of settlements and the practice of suppression, intimidation and detainment and of altering demographic, geographical and cultural sites in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories. The statement pointed to the Palestinian people's rejection of the autonomy plot and condemned the repeated Zionist attacks on southern Lebanon, calling for all forms of support to Arab Syria, since it is a main frontline state and the bastion of confrontation and steadfastness against the Zionist-imperialist plot.

The statement called for supporting the struggle of the Egyptian and Sudanese Progressive Nationalist movements in order to confront the treasonous course followed by the As-Sadat and Numayri regimes. The seventh conference concluded its political statement by calling on the ICATU and Arab trade unions to implement the decisions and directives issued by the conference in order to consolidate the unity of the Arab working class so as to enable it to play a leading role in Arab society; obliterate all traces of backwardness, fragmentation and imperialism in the political, economic and social fields; build and develop the Arab society; and achieve a comprehensive Arab unity.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY REELECTS SPEAKER, DEPUTY SPEAKER

JN021903 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 2 October--The People's Assembly has reelected Mahmud Hadid as speaker and Muhammad 'Adil Jamus as deputy speaker. The assembly also elected the members of its bureau: Sa'id Sulayman al-Hariri and Tawfiq an-Nuqri were elected as secretaries, while Wafiq 'Armus and Nadhir Duwaydiri were elected as controllers.

The People's Assembly opened its seventh session at 1800 today. It was attended by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and several ministers. The session was devoted to the election of the speaker, the deputy speaker and the members of the bureau.

PRESS HAILS STATEMENT OF NATIONAL FRONT COMMAND

JN281011 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 28 Sep 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "A Pause on the Statement and the Decisions," colleague Jubran Kuriyyah writes in TISHRIN: The statement was a courageous and revolutionary retort to the cunning attempts of the Camp David partners to warm Syria from the inside, preoccupy it from the pan-Arab cause and exploit certain errors, blemishes and derelictions which surfaced on the sidelines of the march of construction, development and socialist transformation in order to fabricate a domestic crisis or create fertile soil for the gang of the crime of terror and arouse sectarian sedition in the country.

The decisions confirmed that under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria is sufficiently strong in its courage, revolutionary attitude, progressivism and sincerity to eradicate mistakes and tackle problems in the daily life of the citizens. The statement is a confirmation of principles, an entrenchment of trends and a declaration of the revolutionary determination to eradicate all the material and moral impediments which have delayed or obstructed accurate and committed implementation, or have harmed or exploited this lack of implementation in a manner rendering its accumulation and expansion a threat to the essence.

Under the headline "Tasks and Responsibilities in the Central Command Statement," ATH-THAWRAH says: Dereliction is a phenomenon which must be combatted. The exposure of error is the first step to rectifying it. In order to deepen our serious and correct steps, we should intensify work and efforts, each in his position, both citizens and officials. We should feel that each one of us is responsible for exposing error and seeking not to allow these errors to accumulate. We are all responsible for the construction process.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES BENGHAZI SYMPOSIUM ON 'GREEN BOOK'

LD022052 Tripoli JANA in English 1754 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Oct 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the Great First of September Revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that revolution which broke out all over the world, including those against feudalism and the [words indistinct] radical society, are all attempts by man to find solutions to his economic, political and social problems. In his speech in the second session of the International Symposium on the Green Book at Ghar Yunis University in Benghazi last night, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the Green Book is the inevitable outcome, after the failure of past solutions, which led man to revolution, the [word indistinct] being (?the) last one. These great revolution experiments were tried by man to solve these problems for which he paid dearly in order to achieve progress and prosperity for humanity as a whole.

Political Parties Ineffective

LD022053 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Benghazi, Oct 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, affirmed that the parties are not capable of solving the problem of the struggle for power. An evidence to this is the current struggle for power in countries which have a party parliamentary system.

The solution, he said, lies in abolishing all traditional ruling tools and handing authority over to the masses.

In his speech at the International Symposium on the Green Book in Benghazi, he said that the masses are still confused but will be victorious in the end when the people's authority is established and the ideal solution propagated by the Green Book.

The leader wondered should the people be politically aware of this fact, why then could they not rule themselves, and should the people be encapable of that, why would we take for granted that they are politically aware. On the one hand we say the masses are not politically aware and should be ruled and on the other we say that they are politically aware and should give their votes to a certain party. This in itself is deceit, which could only be accepted before the dicta "no democracy without people's congresses", "representation is fraud" and "authority of the people" had been revealed.

Workers' Liberation Stressed

LD022054 Tripoli JANA in English 1805 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Benghazi, Oct 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, explained that the people's congresses will remain as a formal solution for the political problem until the economic problem is solved. The workers cannot but agree with what the employer proposes during the basic people's congress meeting. They cannot say "no" when the person who has supplied them with capital utters a "yes", in spite of the fact that they are equal members of the people's congresses.

Speaking at the International Conference on the Green Book yesterday, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: "This applies also to the landlord who lets his (?home) to others. The tenants cannot oppose for they would have to face eviction. Thus, in order to establish a true democracy, it is imperative to liberate the worker from the domination of the employer, and for the employer himself to become a producer, like the worker.

"It is necessary in this process that the shopkeeper and the shop give way to a general public market where all people profit equally. This also applies to housing. The owner of a block of flats has the right to one flat like any other citizen."

Governments Cause Wars

LD022055 Tripoli JANA in English 1814 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Benghazi, Oct 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the Great First of September Revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi explained that although the Jamahiriyah had neither a government nor a ruling system, it has an international character and direct relations with the peoples.

He said: Then the causes of wars would disappear because the [words indistinct] wars to serve their personal goals. For example, an American President launches a war against Vietnam to promote his electoral campaign; another might impose a settlement in the Middle East to serve a similar end.

Speaking last night during the Benghazi Green Book International Seminar, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the Second World War was not due to hostilities between the German people and the peoples attacked by Hitler. He stressed that a real democracy is taking place in the Jamahiriyah because there can be no democracy without people's congresses. Thus the problems of democracy were all solved and there is no need to look for other alternatives.

Revolutionary Committees Inspire People

LD022055 Tripoli JANA in English 1828 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Benghazi, Oct 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, said that the presence of a leading figure or leadership in a society is an expression of dictatorship. Speaking about the revolutionary committees, he affirmed that they are different from all the other structures, as they do not exercise authority but incite the masses to do so. His statement came in the International Symposium on the Green Book in Benghazi last night.

Total Equality of Peoples

LD022056 Tripoli JANA in English 1837 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Benghazi, Oct 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, explained how the Green Book tackles the issue of domestic work by saying: "There is no domestic staff. All the people in the Jamahiriyah are equal. So the political problem is linked with the economic problem, for the two are but one which cannot be separated."

During yesterday's International Symposium on the Green Book in Benghazi, he pointed out: "In the Jamahiriyah there is no ruling system, politically speaking. However different the world's various political regimes, they always consist of people and a government. The workers of the world are wage workers, whether they work for a person, company or government. In the Jamahiriyah the situation is different, for we do not have a government; and the world will witness this fact in time of war and peace. Once the people assumes full authority, no one would be in a position to resist them. When people meet in their congresses to discuss their problems, there remains no room for government, central authority and capitals."

FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH VARIOUS LEADERS AT UN

LD022010 Tripoli JANA in English 1818 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, Oct 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary met Dr, Ahmed Karim Jay, secretary general of the Islamic conference here yesterday. They discussed the French invasion of Central Africa and the oppression inflicted upon Muslims in the Philippines, as well as issues to be dealt with during the extraordinary meeting of Islamic countries' foreign ministers which will be held in New York on October 8th.

Dr. Jay reiterated the Islamic conference's condemnation of the French intervention, describing it as a precedent threatening African peace and security, since it constitutes an interference in the affairs of an independent state. Dr. Jay said that the secretariat of the conference is still following the inflictions of Muslims in the Philippines.

The foreign secretary met with Mr. Adam Kudjo, the administrative secretary general of the OAU, with whom he discussed the possibility of convening an extraordinary conference of African foreign ministers on the French invasion of Central Africa.

Mr. Kudjo reassured the foreign secretary of the OAU's strong condemnation of the interference in the internal affairs of an OAU member state. He said that this invasion violates the organisation's principles and charter and that it is the right of the people in Central Africa to change and choose the regime they want. Other countries have no right to impose what they want on this people.

The foreign secretary met with the Congolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, with whom he discussed the issues dealt with at the U.N. 34th session and the situation in Africa.

The Congolese minister reaffirmed his country's strong condemnation of the French invasion of Central Africa, which constitutes an illegal interference in the affairs of an independent state.

He said his country would not tolerate this action, which is unacceptable and a violation of the charters of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonaligned movement.

The foreign secretary met with the head of the Maltese delegation to the U.N., discussing with him bilateral relations and the agenda of the U.N. 34th session.

The Maltese official expressed his denunciation of any kind of foreign intervention in a U.N. member state.

MOROCCO

FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA INVITED TO VISIT SPAIN

LD281344 Rabat MAP in English 1203 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, Sept 28 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign minister, had been officially invited by his Spanish counterpart, Marcelino Oreja, to pay a visit to Spain between November 5 and 15, reported Thursday the Spanish news agency "EFE". This invitation was conveyed to Boucetta during the meeting he held with Oreja in New York last Wednesday, added "EFE". The Spanish foreign minister had declared that it was advisable to put into concrete form the decisions that were adopted by King Juan Carlos I of Spain during his visit to Morocco and to create Moroccan-Spanish joint committees.

"Spain", had precised Oreja, "knows perfectly well that the theme of the Sahara is a question definitely settled for Morocco. On the other hand, Spain has no more responsibility in the region."

PRIME MINISTER BOUABID INTERVIEWED BY DAKAR PAPER

LD292133 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Dakar paper LE SOLEIL prints an interview given by Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maata Bouabid during his recent visit to the Senagalese capital.

Bouabib affirmed that Morocco will fulfill its commitments to Mauritania. We will remain as we are, he said. We request Mauritania follow the neutrality it has pledged to uphold.

The prime minister was asked about the extent of concessions that Morocco can give. He answered by recalling King Hassan II's proposal granting Algeria an outlet on the Atlantic Ocean. He added that the proposal of his majesty the king reflects the peaceful spirit of Morocco, which always manifests itself in extending the hand of assistance in order to prevent neighbor countries from becoming involved in a state of war, and in order that peace may prevail in relations between these countries. However, he added: We will not go to the extent of squandering one grain of sand of our soil--of which the Sahara is an integral part.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR REPORTS SEPTEMBER ATTACKS ON MOROCCAN FORCES

LD030151 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry has issued another military communique stating that units of the Saharan Liberation Forces have recently attacked three positions of the Moroccan forces of aggression, killing 12 royalist soldiers. The communique adds that the liberation forces recently attacked the garrison of Bir Enzaren on 25 September, as well as the garrison of Guelta Zammur, inflicting heavy losses on the Royalist forces in men and material.

LAMINE SAYS MOROCCO'S SOLDIERS LACK CONVICTION

LD011421 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Daniel Junqua interview with Saharan "Prime Minister" Mohamed Lamine: "If France is Against Us, It Should Say So Frankly"--in Algiers, date not specified]

[Text] Algiers--During a brief stop in Algiers, Saharan "Prime Minister" Mohamed Lamine answered our questions and was anxious to establish the legitimacy of the POLISARIO Front's operations in Morocco's southern provinces.

"When the Moroccan invasion forces started their aggression," he told us, "they seized almost all the West Sahara. Now they have fallen back to four or five cities and Morocco is no longer even capable of defending its own territory. Its forces are occupying part of our country. We will occupy part of its territory. That is the law of war. We are in a state of legitimate defense, with all due respect to certain circles."

[Question] By "certain circles" do you mean the French Government?

[Answer] We are aware that France is giving military aid to Morocco. For example, we know that French instructors are training Moroccan soldiers at the Benguerrir center north of Marrakesh in counterinsurgency techniques after studying methods used by the POLISARIO. It is even more surprising to note that top French officers are making inspection tours of troops operating in combat zones especially at Zag, Tan Tan, Lemsied and Lebouirate.

If France is against us it should say so frankly. History always ends up revealing actions you try to hide. The French Government's attitude is extremely dubious.

[Question] Were you surprised by the occupation of Dakhla? Did the peace aggression with Mauritania not contain secret clauses, providing for handing the region from which the Mauritanians were withdrawing over to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic?

[Answer] In fact Dakhla had been occupied by Moroccan forces since 1976 and the presence of the Mauritanian authorities in the city was merely formal. To preserve appearances, the Moroccan garrison's presence was legitimized by defense agreements. The occupation by Hassan II's forces, which was made public 11 August, merely reveals Moroccan expansionist aims.

The Moroccan presence in Dakhla makes the royal forces more widely dispersed and more vulnerable. It does not prevent Mauritania from applying all the clauses of the agreements reached, including, of course, the operation of handing over power.

[Question] What can the resolutions passed by international organizations achieve against Moroccan determination?

[Answer] Diplomatic victories, whatever their scope and their value as a stimulus, can only be effective if the people fight. The Moroccan regime cannot hold out for long in the field. The kingdom's soldiers are not convinced that their cause is just. This colonial war is creating new situations within the country. This is shown by the recent executions of Moroccan officers.

Also the United Nations, the OAU and the nonalined countries are trying to apply their resolutions and their members are therefore starting to understand and cooperate with those struggling for the same goal in the field.

[Question] Could that cooperation extend to sending armed contingents?

[Answer] If we discover that Morocco is appealing for contingents from friendly countries, we will be entitled to do likewise.

[Question] When you refer to Morocco's friends, are you thinking of Egypt?

[Answer] Mainly. However, I do not think Morocco needs weapons or men. It needs conviction and combativeness which is incompatible with an unjust war. The alliance which is now forming between Rabat and Cairo is the result of Morocco's isolation in Africa and Egypt's isolation in the Arab world.

[Question] King Hassan II gives ideological arguments, the defense of the free world, Western values....

[Answer] It is strange that Morocco should be waving the flag of Western values when it has signed a vast phosphates contract with the USSR. As far as we are concerned, who could believe that a country with 15 centuries of Islamic tradition behind it will turn its back on that heritage and that legacy? The SDAR is fighting for its national independence. In the future it will have to cooperate with all its neighbors--including Morocco--provided the king or his successor is willing.

POLISARIO OFFICIAL: FRANCE SUPPLIES ARMS TO MOROCCO

LD292110 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid, deputy secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, in a conversation with the French newspaper L'HUMANITE, has expressed the front's profound satisfaction with the resolutions recently adopted by the communist parties of Italy, France and Spain in solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Saharan people.

Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid continued by saying: Today France is Morocco's primary source of arms. He added that the tanks mustered during the Zag operation--French- and Austrian-made tanks--have not as yet been supplied to any African country. He also confirmed the presence of French Mirages in the area of the Sahara occupied by Moroccan Royal forces.

SDAR COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT ATTACKS ON MOROCCAN FORCES

LD300222 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] A communique issued by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry says that the Saharan People's Liberation Army, within the framework of the victorious Houari Boumediene attack and within a few days of the devastating defeats inflicted on the invading Royal Morocan forces in (Ngab), carried out another series of sweeping operations against the Royal Moroccan forces in the Saharan territories. The communique adds that the Saharan fighters concentrated their shelling with heavy artillery against the expansionist forces of the Rabat regime in Smara on 20 September. The communique explains that the Saharan attack resulted in the destruction of several enemy defensive positions, in addition to heavy military vehicles, as well as killing and wounding a number of personnel.

DAYAN DETAILS VANCE TALKS IN 2 OCT CABINET SESSION

TA021517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Oct 79 TA

[Excerpt] It was agreed in the Moshe Dayan-Cyrus Vance talks in Washington that the United States would maintain forces in the Sinai for the purpose of supervision until a multinational force is established in anticipation of the conclusion of the IDF pullback to the international border. This was learned from the details Minister Dayan brought to the Cabinet today for approval.

Dayan emphasized that the primary significance of this is that the United States has agreed to be incorporated into the network of supervision of the arrangement between Israel and Egypt by means of increasing the number of those serving in the Sinai early warning stations. This is something to which it had not agreed to before. Now, it has dropped its objection to this because it thinks it would not be able to set up a multinational force to replace the UN force which has been evacuated.

Dayan has said that U.S. forces are preferable to Brazilian or Nigerian observers, whom the UN secretary general can remove whenever he so desires.

Discussion of Agreement Postponed

TA021413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 2 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Due to several ministers' objections, the Cabinet has refrained from approving the proposed solution regarding the Sinai supervision during the 3-year interim period before the IDF is finally stationed along the international border.

Government sources have told our correspondent Yona Kohen that at its session today the Cabinet only decided to rediscuss this issue at a later date. The sources said that bitter criticism was leveled today at the suggested arrangement. Several ministers demanded that amendments be made to that arrangement.

Our correspondent has also been told that one of the ministers proposed continuing the Sinai pullback only if the Sinai supervision arrangement for the interim period is satisfactory to Israel. To repeat, the Cabinet will rediscuss the issue at a later date.

SALE OF STATE LANDS REMOVED FROM KNESSET AGENDA

TA021430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 2 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The Knesset has removed from the agenda an urgent motion to discuss the Cabinet's decision to sell 100,000 dunams of state-owned land.

Alinement MK Ze'ev Katz, who submitted the motion, defined the Cabinet's decision as an auction in which Israel is put up for bidding. The housing and construction minister replied that the Cabinet is determined to carry out this economic reform. The Cabinet has adopted the principle that the land should be sold to citizens whose apartments are built on it and that a savings scheme should be devised for citizens to buy land.

The motion has been removed from the Knesset agenda by a majority vote. Our Knesset correspondent Arye Golan reports that the Knesset sat in a special recess session convened by request of the Alinement, and that it will also discuss the Cabinet's economic policy.

EHRLICH CONFIRMS SUPPORT FOR CABINET RESHUFFLE

TA021813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich has reiterated his support for the reallocation of ministerial jobs, including the finance portfolio. Minister Ehrlich, who is in Belgrade, told his associates in Israel this afternoon that the ways and means to carry out the reorganization are all in the hands of the prime minister.

Our correspondent Amnon Nadav has learned that the finance minister will proceed from Belgrade to London at the end of this week. In London he will meet with heads of the government and with the leaders of the Jewish community.

The finance minister will stay in Israel for only about 10 days after his return from his European tour. He will then go to the United States and Mexico. This has been reported by our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger. Minister Ehrlich will confer with administration officials in Washington on the matter of the aid Israel is requesting. He will be reciprocating a visit by his Mexican counterpart.

MA'ARIV ON PROSPECTS OF BEGIN GOVERNMENT

TA281305 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Sep 79 p 15 TA

[Yosef Harif article: "Strauss: There Are Those (in the U.S. Administration) Who Regard Begin's Replacement as a Positive Development..."]

[Excerpts] The U.S. administration has presumably recently given some thought to the question: What will happen to the peace process if Menahem Begin ceases to be the prime minister? Would such a development enhance the progress of the negotiations and thus open a new possibility for an arrangement in Judaea and Samaria? Or, perhaps, the opposite is true: A weaker leader would indeed constitute an "advantage" to the U.S. administration (because it would be much easier to exert pressure on him). On the other hand, however, such a leader would not be able to withstand internal pressures in Israel....

Hints indicating that this issue has indeed been raised could be heard in remarks made by the special U.S. envoy to the autonomy talks, Robert Strauss, who is considered a close confidante of President Carter. Replying to a question on the chances for Begin's retirement as the prime minister and the chances the negotiations would stand without him, Strauss said: Some people will say that if Begin is replaced it will constitute a positive development and the negotiations would then advance rapidly. Strauss did not elaborate and did not say who "those people" were. Strauss said that, as far as he was concerned, he did not believe in such a possibility at the present stage, since, in his opinion, Begin "is strong, courageous and aspires to bring the negotiations to a successful end himself."

Perhaps it is only natural that, in the wake of the crossroads the autonomy negotiations have reached--including the attitude toward the trend to co-opt PLO members to the autonomy negotiations, the nature of the autonomy, the status of Jerusalem and so on--and in view of the prime minister's health condition, the U.S. administration has given some thought to the question of the strength of the Israeli Government and its chances to continue in power.

Moreover, public opinion polls being published in Israel on this issue indicate a possible change. When may such a change occur--if at all? In the middle of this government's term or maybe at its legal end?

Who are the people with whom the U.S. administration will have to deal when the time comes? Washington wants to know the answers to these questions so that it can also firmly assess two main issues: the chances of the present government to hold on and the possible impact of internal difficulties on the peace process.

The real problems are getting more acute--and not only in the economic sphere. This week's talks in Alexandria demonstrated that the political problems "also" have not been solved yet--and who knows what will happen in the future. Without an appropriate government, such problems could undermine what is left of the people's morale.

The U.S. administration is watching the strength of the government in Israel, and wonders whether the government will manage to hold on and what will happen to the peace process in case it does not succeed.

Indeed, the problem of the Israelis is peace--but not only that. The economic problems and the strength of our society will, to a large extent, also constitute a determining factor. The prime minister does not have to give the Americans the answers to these questions. He should first give them to the Israelis.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF ON SYRIAN INTENTIONS, SOVIET ARMS

TA021245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The chief of Israel's military intelligence believes that Syria's President al-Asad will go to Moscow to seek an answer to Israel's advanced U.S. planes. At a press conference in Tel Aviv this morning, Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi pointed out that Al-Asad also needed political support for his policies in view of the continuing unrest in Syria. But as to the report that Syria might soon withdraw its troops from Lebanon, Sagi had this to say:

[Sagi--begin recording] First, let's stick to the facts; they are all stories till now. I don't have any slightest evidence that the Syrians are intending to go out of Lebanon. Now, let me go further, to evaluation. I don't know if you know how deep the Syrians are feeling toward Lebanon. The Syrians' feelings toward Lebanon is that Lebanon was taken by a force from Syria, so the Syrians feel a lot toward Lebanon. That means that, historically, they feel they had a right or legitimate claim toward Lebanon. The second point is that Syria invested a pretty high price since they started to intervene in 1976 and now for the last 3 years in equipment, in money, in economics, even in blood, in a way, and they are not going to go out without any achievements. So, with all those facts together, my evaluation is that the Syrians are not going to pull out from Lebanon unless they will achieve a meaningful achievement, and a meaningful achievement, to my opinion, is to achieve a pax Syriana in Lebanon. That means, to create a government in Lebanon that will rule Lebanon with a remote control for Damascus. [end recording]

President al-Asad of Syria is reportedly going to Moscow on a shopping trip for new weapons from the Soviet Union, but what about weapons, new Soviet weapons, which Syria has already obtained from Moscow?

[Sagi--begin recording] Three new weapons that are introduced now in Syria, and have not been there before, are the tanks, T-72's, which are now presented in Syria, Iraq and Libya, and the number is very close to 100--100 in each country--that means 300 in all the area; the other thing i- that MIG-25, which is already represented in Libya almost a year ago, but to Syria they came just in the last few weeks. And the third is the Sukhoi 22 which is used by the Libyans but is new for the Syrians, for the time being. [end recording]

Asked about recent reports of stepped-up Cuban involvement in Iraq, General Sagi noted that this is not a new phenomenon. There have been Cuban pilots, advisors and technicians all over the Middle East for some time. Cuban pilots were serving in Libya, for example, but nevertheless there was no evidence of Cuban forces in the area on a scale similar to that in Africa or South Yemen.

3 OCT PRESS MIXED IN REACTION TO CARTER SPEECH

TA030705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Oct 79 TA

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] DAVAR says that, from the Israeli and Jewish viewpoints, there is no basis for prayers for a renewal of the cold war. Such a development could only increase the tension in our region, harm the freedom of exit of Soviet Jews, and perhaps even endanger their status within the Soviet Union. The paper adds that it is not at all certain whether, after the mistakes made by the Carter government recently over the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba, the U.S. President will be able to save the SALT agreement, which requires the approval of a two-thirds majority in the Senate. This will not increase the President's chances of succeeding in the competition for the democratic nomination for the presidency and certainly not in winning the election at the end of this coming year.

'AL HAMISHMAR thinks that in the current reality the U.S. President's reaction was considered and balanced. His words expressed a political effort not to boil over beyond the edge of confrontation and military and diplomatic deployment. However, we cannot ignore the necessity to increase the military presence of the West, especially that of the United States, throughout the world. The Soviet Union is not abandoning its aim of spreading out into various corners of the world. This demands constant alertness and increased deployment.

HA'ARETZ writes that there is a basis for the thought that what occurred yesterday in the gold market reflects the evaluation of the thinking public of the influence of President Carter's speech on the international status of the United States. It emerges that the loss of U.S. strategic supremacy, warnings of which have been given by heads of the military and by senators regarding the period of the early 1980's, has already become for President Carter a decisive fact this year. Mr Carter again got out of a confrontation with a fateful problem, but because of this the world will not become a safer place, but rather one more dangerous.

HAMODI'A thinks that the expectations over the U.S. speech about the Cuban crisis were apparently exaggerated. The remarks made by Jimmy Carter had in them something disappointing. In other words, they had a note of weakness. There was a very elegant evasion which did nothing to increase the strength to the President's prestige in a period when his prestige was low.

In NASHA STRANA's view, the maneuvers announced by President Carter and the reinforcement of U.S. strength in the Caribbean and other areas are not reactions capable of deterring the Soviet Union.

VIATA NOASTRA thinks that President Carter can expect a fairly severe domestic upheaval until he obtains--if he obtains--the ratification by the Senate of the SALT II agreement.

'NO INTENTION' OF SATISFYING U.S. REQUEST ABOUT SENATORS

LD021200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian told our correspondent today that in his meeting with the U.S. charge d'affaires it was never intended to give him a satisfactory answer about the execution of three senators of the Pahlavi regime who were associated with the United States. The Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic does not see any need to provide explanations to another country on matters relating to its domestic affairs. Rather, it was a simple conversation, and in answer to the U.S. charge d'affaire's question he was told officially that the matter was an internal issue, that it had nothing whatsoever to do with the U.S. Government, that Islamic laws are more progressive and humane than the so-called human rights laws, and that we do not need any official to talk to us about human rights.

Paper Attacks U.S. Charge

LD030101 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] We now take a look at an article which has been taken from a Tehran newspaper. The day before yesterday something new happened in Iran, the task of the intervention of superpowers in the internal affairs of Iran. There is no doubt that if this continues, this action will leave a scar on relations between Iran and the government which has taken some action in intervening in the internal affairs of Iran. We should explain at this juncture that after the heavy blow of the Iranian Government attack on some American senators in their actions to intervene in the internal, current affairs of Iran during the first months of the revolution, once again it seems they have forgotten the lesson taught them and now the new American charge d'affaires in Tehran, Earl Bruce (Lengen) [words indistinct] by going to see the interior minister and after having discussed the weather and the like criticizes the execution by firing squad of three former Iranian senators on the ground of their old age. No doubt he received the appropriate answer from the interior minister, and immediately upon that the deputy prime minister and the government spokesman announces that the opinion of the American charge d'affaires is nothing other than baseless meddling.

The morning daily JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in its headline under the title "A Further Explanation on a Bit of News" has elaborated on this topic and has declared that the Iranian nation is no longer prepared to accept the lordship of these so-called foreign masters, and subtitling its article "What America Should Know," has written:

The American charge d'affaires in Iran before accepting his new position in Iran was one of the most instrumental elements of the satanic organization of CIA in the American Foreign Ministry and was in the position of acting deputy minister in the Foreign Ministry. Turning to the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday, what should he say? Should he say that America has decided to stop exploiting the deprived nations of the world? Oh, no. Should he say that America has decided to stop its continued exploiting action against the home of the people of Palestine? Oh, no. He should say that America repents having put on fire the lives of tens of thousands of persons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Oh, no. That America is ashamed of having made slaves of blacks in the anti-humanistic frame of its imperialistic policy in the United States? Oh, no. That America repents the shedding of the blood of millions of people all over the world? Or still that America is sorry over the theft of the national wealth of deprived nations? No, no, never.

He has come to choke us on the execution of three [words indistinct] under the yoke of a crazy man called Mohammed Reza Khan whose only interest lies with the CIA and Mosad. Even then he has come to protest these killings in the name of human rights, freedom and morality. Could you imagine the shame of this? We are living in the age of human metamorphosis, the age when the culture and the natural minds of the Asians as well as the Africans should be sacrificed for the modernization policies of the white Europeans and Americans so that they can continue their policies of lordship. (?It is said) that the spirits of the Americans and Europeans [few words indistinct] that they could be placed in the bodies of no one other than the devil himself. Otherwise, how could a person believe that America, which is responsible for the shedding of the blood of tens of thousands of Iranians, the America (?which commands the destinies) of the CIA and the Mosad, has been responsible for the destruction of hundreds of thousands of persons during the past 30 or so years, the America which is the new symbol of savageness,[word indistinct] and crimes in Vietnam, Chile, Iran and Palestine all of a sudden to make a protest in the name of the human rights issues in the [word indistinct].

This degree of vulgarity could have only been seen from the Satan or an American called the charge d'affaires of the American Embassy in Iran. America should know by now that the era of her [word indistinct] has long been passed. America should know that the numerous international media and Zionist press cannot in any way stop the movement of the deprived people of the world. [words indistinct] America should know that mankind will stand up to completely destroy the domination of capitalism, Zionism and communism. America should know that the nations will stand up against these satanic policies until their last drop of blood has been shed and the nations are prepared to sacrifice themselves and become martyrs in their struggle for freedom. [words indistinct]

America should know that such debased personalities as As-Sadat cannot stop the revolutionary trends of the history. Finally, the American charge d'affaires should know that this is our last reminder against their direct and stupid intervention in our internal affairs and unless the charge d'affaire's [word indistinct] and criminal systems of the American Embassy does not take our advice into [word indistinct] then we would respond to it appropriately with the disclosure of new American crimes in the region.

DEFENSE MINISTER GIVES INTERVIEW TO LEBANESE PAPER

LD021800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to a dispatch from the representative of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut, Dr Mostafa Chamran, the defense minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in an interview with the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR said regarding what is being said about U.S. intervention in the Persian Gulf: We oppose every foreign intervention in the Persian Gulf and believe that the nations of the region should themselves work out the destiny of their countries. If colonialism left the Persian Gulf, all the countries in the region could embark on coexistence, particularly if this coexistence were based on Islamic foundations and on a struggle against the superpowers.

In the interview, the Iranian defense minister affirmed that Iran does not intend to export revolution to other countries, adding that revolutions are not exportable, but rather should be brought about by a nation under the social conditions peculiar to itself. He emphasized that Iran respects its own independence and that statements made from time to time by irresponsible persons are not indicative of the viewpoint of the nation and government of Iran.

Regarding southern Lebanon, Dr chamran said: Southern Lebanon is beset with plots, and a great many groups are participating in carrying out these plots. The Camp David accords and the abduction of Imam Musa as-Sadr come within the framework of these plots. He recalled that the Arabs ought to cooperate with one another in order to neutralize these plots, and the lawful government of Lebanon should send its forces to the south to confront Israel and to compel the United Nations to throw out of southern Lebanon Israel and its mercenaries.

On the issue of Kordestan, Dr Chamran said: Although the army is controlling this region, we want a political and not a military solution. The incidents in Kordestan were aimed at declaring Kordestan's independence with the assistance of certain foreign countries. They hatched a plot whereby they enlist even Israeli aircraft in the battle against us. But we will never allow a plot to be carried in this region. Our aim is to develop Kordestan. We have proved to the Kurds that we have taken actions to achieve their salvation, not to dominate them. For this reason, we reject the use of force in solving problems.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES BAZARGAN, NEW CABINET

LD021145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report from Qom, at 0800 today Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, accompanied by all the cabinet ministers, had an audience with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, at his residence in Qom to celebrate the anniversary of the eighth imam of the Shi'ites and the anniversary of the historic migration of Imam Khomeyni from An-Najaf to Paris, and to introduce the new ministers of the Government of the Islamic Republic.

During the meeting, which lasted 90 minutes, Prime Minister Bazargan recalled the migration of His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni from Iraq to the Kuwaiti border, his return to Basra and his departure from Baghdad for Paris, as well as the imam's arrival in Tehran from Paris, his own appointment as prime minister of the Provisional Government following the fall of the previous regime and the formation and introduction of the cabinet of the Government of the Islamic Republic.

Imam Khomeyni, for the first time at a gathering of the ministers of the cabinet of the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic, described in detail the events relating to the period of his exile and departure for Paris, and later for Tehran.

After the meeting, Mr Hashem Sabbaghian, the interior minister, told a PARS correspondent in Qom about the meeting. He said: Imam Khomeyni today issued instructions to Mr Mo'infar, the new oil minister, about the status of all the workers and staff in the oil industry and, while fully supporting the government, demanded the support for and cooperation with this government from all the people.

After the meeting with His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni today, the Council of Ministers also held talks with His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari. According to a PARS correspondent, during the meeting, which lasted 45 minutes, discussions dealt with domestic issues.

QOTBZADEH VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD022015 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Press review of Iranian Government changes]

[Text] Here is an item selected from ETTELA'AT entitled "The Government Reshuffles" prepared by the head of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic. In this article, Qotbzadeh said: In my view, the primary problem of Bazargan's government lies in the composition of the ministerial council. This composition is gradually changing and is getting better and better.

In the previous reshuffle, which brought in some members of the Revolution Council, the situation improved to some extent. This time, with the appointment of a few new ministers, in my view, the situation has become much better. In other words, the recent appointments were good and reasonable appointments.

It seems to me that the cabinet should be reshuffled at least once or twice more in order to become a proper and well-trimmed cabinet. The ministers of some other ministries should be changed until it can be said that this is a cabinet and a government that is completely and fully treading the path of the imam. Therefore, one should regard the appointment of these new ministers both as a sign of the stability of the government as well as of, God willing, an improvement in the situation as far as the government is concerned.

These changes come as a positive response to the criticisms that have been made of the government. However, this does not mean that it will put an end to all the criticism of the government, because, in the economic sphere, some changes should definitely be made and these, too, God willing, will be made.

TEHRAN REPORTS YAZDI'S SPEECH IN NEW YORK

LD022126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] PARS reports that Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a speech at the New York Club's Islamic center has said that: The revolution in Iran has created an epic which has staggered the entire world. The peoples of the world are asking themselves the following question: What is this phenomenon that has emerged in Iran and has disrupted the balance of forces in the Middle East and the world? Our revolution has put an end to the era of ignorance and darkness in our country and has brought forth a new era.

Dr Yazdi, currently in New York, in continuing his address referred to Iran's internal problems and said: As an Iranian I have no anxieties whatsoever about our country's domestic situation. When we started the struggle, we had no idea when we would be victorious. We are not looking at short-term issues, but rather we are looking at the distant future. Thus our current task is to act in whatever capacity we can while we follow the path of right.

Addressing the Iranians residing in the United States, Dr Yazdi then said: Perhaps you people who have less access to correct and real reports from Iran--and more than anything are in the habit of reading false and fabricated reports carried by the foreign press--are subject to certain anxieties. How could the great Iranian revolution, which came about through the efforts of millions of people in our country, suffer a defeat? Of course, we do not deny the existence of problems within our country. These problems arise from internal and foreign factors.

With regard to the foreign factors, he said: We know that our revolution has disrupted the balance of power. It has put an end to imperialism's domination and ended foreign interests in Iran. Iran's Islamic revolution has also produced some immediate effects in other Muslim countries and in neighboring countries, and has created problems for their governments. In this connection, foreign agents, though not in step at present, are joining forces in order to confront Iran's Islamic revolution; for they are loath to see our revolution become victorious.

Dr Yazdi then described the domestic factors, saying: We had 600 years of suppression and dictatorship, and then suddenly after the revolution everyone feels that he can say what he likes and everyone imagines that what he says is the best solution for all our problems. On the other hand, in all revolutions that have taken place throughout the world, one sees that either a party or a front made up of sympathetic parties directed the revolution. But in Iran's Islamic revolution, no party can claim that it played the biggest role in the revolution, for this revolution is led by Imam Khomeyni with the participation of millions of Iranians.

Another issue is that of diverse organizations. SAVAK's defeat was caused by these very diverse organizations. In the course of the revolution, by virtue of the state of suppression that reigned in Iran, diverse organizations and sundry committees came into being. He noted that the loss of the holdings of such people as industrialists, bankers and big capitalists constituted other domestic factors, which, put together, have caused us difficulties.

At the conclusion of his speech, Dr Yazdi answered questions put to him by those present. Asked if, in the view of the needs of the people of our country, the Iranian Government was perhaps thinking too much of our Palestinian brothers, he replied: It is not true that we are thinking more of the Palestinians than we ought and not enough about the people of our country. But you should bear in mind that we cannot fight imperialism in one country alone. If we want to triumph in the battle against imperialism, we must confront it on all fronts. We are not the only people fighting imperialism. There are other nations. But if we do not join hands with these people and do not keep up the pressure on imperialism throughout the world, imperialism will come along with greater power and place us once again in a difficult situation. Therefore, we ought to help the nations fighting imperialism as best we can.

In reply to another question about the cleaning up of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr Yazdi said: So far a great deal has been done toward that end. For instance, all the heads of Iranian diplomatic missions abroad have been recalled and those whose corruption was patently obvious were dismissed. He also said: Some 180 SAVAK agents have been dismissed from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and 114 civil servants who were freemasons have been terminated. He emphasized that the cleaning up in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not ended. He said that another list of civil servants in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been worked out and that, once the list is approved by the government council, these people, too, will be dismissed.

The minister of foreign affairs then referred to the difficult conditions of the Islamic revolution of Iran, saying: We are going through the worset era in the course of the revolution, and those who have accepted responsibility along this path at this time are shouldering extremely difficult duties. In my opinion, Engineer Bazargan is the bravest Iranian for accepting responsibility in such difficult and critical conditions.

With regard to giving assistance to students to help them further their studies, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: The question of assistance and scholarships to help students further their education is being revised as a whole, but the government has been unable to adopt a special program in this connection. However, we hope that a long-term plan will be put into effect so that it may become clearer which courses of education can be continued by students abroad.

To a question about Hasan Nazih, he said: Mr. Nazih did not lose office because of political criticisms but because of reasons connected with the quality of his work. A managing director of the oil company cannot decide and act alone on the policy of the sale, price and production of oil. In this connection, there were some valid criticisms about his actions. Nazih did not have the right to send oil revenues abroad.

Yazdi Criticizes Foreign Correspondents

LD022200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Joseph (Polevoi), foreign editor of the New York Times, yesterday met Dr. Ebrahim Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during which our country's foreign minister, in reply to a question by (Polevoi) pertaining to the expulsion of Yusuf Ibrahim, the publication's former correspondent in Tehran, said: Foreign correspondents who come to Tehran think more of themselves and it does not matter to them whether the news and reports which they send out are based on facts or are baseless and have nothing to do with the truth. Sometimes, because of a lack of proper understanding of Iran's Islamic revolution, they write some comical tales and make use of every movement. Foreigners want to analyze issues using their own yardsticks. They confine themselves to mentioning the negative points and never write an article about the positive activities which have taken place in Iran. So much so that all their articles on Iran are about the promotion of gambling, addiction and other things; they always want to draw the conclusion that the shah has gone and another dictotorship has taken his place. You have never written anything about the referendum in Iran, the elections to the Council of Experts and the construction crusade, but you always use a microscope to magnify our smallest error or shortcoming. We do not wish to dictate to you on what you should write. But be fair and write the facts as they are. We harbor no animosity toward foreign correspondents and pressmen and we do not expect them to write only good things about Iran. Our expectation is that only correspondents who are acquainted with and have a proper understanding of Iran's Islamic revolution and whose reports are based on facts should be dispatched to Iran.

MADANI COMMENTS ON NAVY, PERSONAL POSITION

LD021834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Commodore Ahmad Madani, head of the Iranian Navy and governor general of Khuzestan, in Anzali--formerly Bandar-e Pahlavi; date unspecified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Commodore Madani is in Anzali port for the second time to investigate the problems and difficulties of the navy in the north. Once again we have had an opportunity to meet with him and talk about the problems of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This is the second time, Commodore, that you have come to the north after the revolution. Could you please explain the aims and difficulties of the navy in the north?

[Madani] Fortunately, this visit has been more satisfactory than my previous ones. In my opinion, the situation in the north has always been good, [words indistinct] it was always orderly, but now it is more orderly. It has improved.

We could not have a contingent from the north in the exercises in the Persian Gulf (The officers who were there took part in the exercises), but it was not participation in the sense of having a fleet. However, this was an opportunity to get the battleships ready and you are aware that, fortunately, they went very well. I can say that the exercises were really excellent. Once again I should like to thank all the officers, NCO's, personnel and employees of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Their efforts are valued.

[Question] Bearing in mind that at the other end of the Caspian Sea [words indistinct], how do you evaluate the security of the navy in the Caspian Sea?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] I have come here on a visit and to see to the training and preparedness of the navy. This place is basically the training center of the navy. [passage indistinct] Those who are running this place have done a very good job. I am very grateful to all of them.

Regarding the fact that at the other end of the waters we have a neighbor, we are in contact with our neighbors and it makes no difference to us whether here or in the Persian Gulf; we are at peace with all. We wish to be friendly with all. This is our wish. This is why I have repeatedly referred in my interviews-whether at the time I was minister of national defense and later in defferent posts--to the fact that our force is a defense force. Recently, I have also said that our force is a defensive force and not an offensive force. This means that we shall not attack anybody anywhere in the world.

Our revolutionary culture is an Islamic culture which is based on human values, and according to human values it is obligatory that we protect the rights of other people.

[Question] Do you feel the need to strengthen the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, or not?

[Answer] Certainly even more so now than before because today our army is an Islamic army; it is the army of Islamic groups; it is the army of the Iranian nation; it is working for the sake of the Iranian nation. If, yesterday, it worked for the foreigners, it is now working for the Iranian people. [words indistinct] It must be strong. It must be powerful. However, we shall not purchase anything in vain.

The Iranian nation had no objection to the army being strong, or to the navy being strong. The objection was to why our wealth should be squandered. In the past, they used to buy things they should not have bought. Today, it will be different, and we shall buy those things which we need and which are needed by our Navy and our armed forces. On this basis, when we feel the need for something to strengthen our forces, we shall purchase them.

[Question] As you know, the navy in the north is mainly concerned with the training of the military and technical staff. For training purposes, does our navy have any further need for military hardware from other countries, or not?

[Answer] Our world is a world of interrelationships. No country is on its own or free of need from other countries. If we believe that we can manage our affairs in isolation from other countries, this is purely imagination. In practice, this is not possible. (?All the countries which exist in the world today) need each other. However, this need must be defined, well-considered, well-planned and well-phased. This is the point. We shall be in need of other countries. Other countries need one another. Whenever we feel that for the sake of our strength we can make reasonable use of other people's thoughts and ideas on a planned basis, we shall do so. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Do you believe that the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has reached the stage of self-sufficiency or not; and if it has not, how long will it take for it to become self-sufficient based on the present pattern and the present schedule, or at least to achieve relative self-sufficiency?

[Answer] You yourself used a good expression: relative self-sufficiency. Absolute self-sufficiency does not exist and will not exist. We aim for a relative self-sufficiency and as for this, I would say that we shall not be in a stage of having no need of others, but that we shall reach a stage when we do not need to extend a begging hand toward others, so that we do not have 1,300 foreign advisers in the country. This is why from the first day we dismissed the foreign advisers. We had 1,300 advisers in the navy. Now, not one of them is left. Before, these people supervised the maneuvers, but now we have those exercises which we can administer without the help of a single foreign adviser.

However, this is one thing and making use of the techniques of the advanced countries is another thing. I believe we shall always make use of the techniques of other countries. We should always benefit from the science of the world. [passage indistinct]

[Question] There are rumors about your willingness to stand for the presidency. What is your own personal view on this matter?

[Answer] I have not raised this matter. My friends and supporters have made such remarks. I said that in the Islamic Republic of Iran, position is not important. Whoever has been entrusted with a responsible job should perform his task. It is up to the nation to decide. Whatever the nation decides, we are dutybound to carry out. If the nation decides that I should rule, I shall rule; if the nation decides that I should have a different responsibility, I shall carry out that responsibility. This is completely up to the nation. I am dutybound to carry out the wishes of the nation in every sphere. This is my duty. It is not up to me.

[Question] As my last question, I wish to ask you, in view of the fact that you are commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and also the governor general of Khuzestan, if you don't think that due to the sensitive nature and importance of the responsibility attached to these two posts you may--God forbid--be unable to do justice to your duties, whereas if you had only one of these posts, you could work with greater dedication and with greater force?

[Answer] This, too, was my own personal wish. Right from the start, I preferred being only in the navy. This was my preference.

At that time when the responsibility of the navy was entrusted to me--immediately after the victory of the revolution--I was forced to accept the national defense posts; I was forced to accept. Later, after a couple of months, I gave up the post of the minister of national defense so that I could devote myself better to the navy.

At this time, the post of governor general of Khuzestan was added to my responsibilities. Through these stages I personally preferred to do only one thing so that I could devote myself to it. But, as I said, when a function is required of a person, he is dutybound to accept.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICE DENIES MILITARY CHIEF'S HOUSE ATTACKED

LD021722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The public relations office of the Combined General Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran rebutted the report carried by one of the country's evening papers about an armed attack on the house of Major General Shaker, chief of the Combined General Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The communique issued by the public relations office of the Combined General Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran emphasized: This report is entirely untrue and such an incident has not taken place.

COUNCIL APPROVES MORE CONSTITUTION PRINCIPLES

LD022350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Council for the Final Study of the Constitution, in its 37th session this afternoon, studied and approved another six principles of the constitution. Our correspondent reports from the Council for the Final Study of the Constitution:

In its 37th open session, the Council for the Final Study of the Constitution studied and approved another six principles of the draft constitution. At the outset of the session today, which was held at 1500 under the chairmanship of Ayatollah Montazeri, the representatives stood up and recited the Fatihah in connection with the 40th day after the death of the Paveh martyrs and for the happiness of souls of the martyrs.

Then the principles connected with the councils were put forward and were studied and approved. On the basis of one of these principles--approved by a vote of 59 for, 2 against and 3 abstentions--in order to speed up the social, economic, development, health, cultural and educational plans, and those of other welfare services, taking into consideration local requirements and through cooperation with the people, the running of the affairs of every hamlet, subdistrict, city, district or province should take place under the supervision of a council called a village, subdistrict, city, district or provincial council. The members of this council shall be elected by the people of that locality.

The conditions governing the electors and the elected, and the limit of the powers and the manner of the supervision by the said councils and their hierarchy--the functions of which must be based on the observance of the principles of national unity, territorial integrity and the system of the Islamic Republic and submission to the central government--shall be defined by law.

During the study of this principle, Mr Moqaddam Maraghe'i, opposing the motion, said: In order to attain the goal of an Islamic Republic, we should undeviatingly follow certain guidelines.

In this principle, three points should be taken into consideration: One is the rule by a theologian; the second is national sovereignty, and the third is the principle of "consult them about the issue in question", which is an Islamic principle. He added: The people should be informed about the scope of the powers of the councils, and I think that attention should be paid to the questions of their powers. Something should be done so that the people, after years of toil and despotism, may come to feel the Government of the Islamic Republic.

On the basis of the next principle, in order to prevent discrimination and to attract cooperation in working out the development and welfare plans for the provinces and to supervise their execution in a coordinated manner in the provinces, supreme provincial councils, made up of representatives from the provincial councils, are to be set up. The manner of its establishment and the tasks of this council are to be defined by law.

This principle was approved by 62 votes for it, 1 against and 1 abstention.

On the basis of another principle, which was connected with the councils and was approved by 61 votes for it, 2 votes against and 1 abstention, the supreme provincial councils have the right, within the limits of their duties, to work out plans and put these forward to the National Consultative Assembly, either directly or through the government. These plans should be studied by the Majlis.

The next principle says: The governors general, governors, lieutenant governors and other state authorities appointed by the central government, within the limits of the powers of the councils, are duty-bound to observe the decisions of the councils. This principle was approved by 55 votes for, 1 vote against and 7 abstentions.

The next principle says: The decisions of the councils should not be against the standards of Islam and the state laws. This principle was approved by 56 votes for, 5 against and no abstentions.

Also, in accordance with the principle deferred at last night's session to this session, which was connected with the Council of Guardians [Shura-ye Negahban], in those instances whereby the Council of Guardians does not deem the period of 10 days as sufficient for an investigation and a final expression of opinion, it can request the National Consultative Assembly for a maximum extension of another 10 days after giving the reasons. This principle was approved by 58 votes for, 1 against and 2 abstentions.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL REPORTEDLY APPROVES BANKING MEASURE

LD022314 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to Iran's PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Revolution Council of Iran has approved the government's proposal on the management of the local banks. This bill had been proposed by the minister of finance and economic affairs and after ratification by the government had been turned over to the Revolution Council for final approval.

According to one of the articles of this law, all the banks of the country should follow this law from now on. The general assembly of banks, which will consist of ministers, will be chaired by the minister of finance and economic affairs while the president of the High Council of Banks will be the governor of the Central Bank of Iran.

The last (?bill) that the General Assembly will determine is the groupings and the integration of specialized and commercial banks as well as the establishment of new banks in Iran.

According to another article, the High Council of Banks will study the case of adjusting the banking measures in accordance with Islamic principles.

The government of Mehdi Bazargan nationalized all the banks of the country following the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran. The government has reportedly decided to limit the operations of over 20 banks in Iran into several specialized and commercial banks in order to minimize the expenditure and establish new criteria for banking.

CLERGYMEN TALK TO BAZARGAN ABOUT MUSA SADR'S DISAPPEARANCE

LD022236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] This morning, 25 members of the clergy of Teheran and Shemiran went to the office of the prime minister, met with Eng Mehdi Bazargan and had talks with him. The political undersecretary and the spokesman of the government, who was present at the meeting, told the PARS correspondent about the meeting; the gentlemen of the clergy, while supporting the government and its humanitarian and Islamic activities, asked Eng Mehdi Bazargan to act more decisively on the problem of Imam Musa Sadr's disappearance. They also asked that invaluable steps be taken. The gentlemen of the clergy also asked the government to stop any relations with the Government of Libya, following the orders issued by the imam until some light is shed on the fate of Imam Musa Sadr.

At the beginning of this meeting, one of the clergy, addressing the prime minister said: Representing the gentlemen present at this session, I announce that we consider you to be revolutionary and have witnessed Islamic decisiveness in your actions. The best reason for your decisiveness is the fact that you accepted the burden of government at these sensitive times in the history of this nation and a most turbulent period in the history of struggle of our people. We expect you as our brother, as a Muslim as a free human being and as the leader of an Islamic Government elected by the nation and the imam to increase your investigation about the disappearance of Imam Musa Sadr. Whatever has been achieved up to now has been of great value and necessary, but it has not been enough. Our nation expects you to act more decisively, and the actions taken in the past to be followed up. The Muslim nation of Iran expects you to refrain from the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Libyan Government. We support the policy followed by the minister of foreign affairs and we ask him, too, to follow up on the situation. May God protect you, our hearts are with you. We support you and may God protect you.

Bazargan said: What I can say in short is that both your requests are the plans, the hopes and the decision of the government, and it will continue to be so. I can say that even if I did not have any position in the government I would have considered it necessary to take steps in this respect. Fortunately, a number of ministers and undersecretaries, too, help me in taking more effective steps in this way. What has been done and achieved has been within our capabilities. Although action has met with some response from certain groups, I can declare that we will follow the policy adopted toward Libya.

Bazargan said: The Government of Iran tried to arrange a meeting of the ambassadors of Islamic countries, who can be influential in the matter, in Paris. But we saw that the Government of Libya refused to take part in this conference. Let me say that despite a strong tendency and the need of the Government of Libya to establish relations with us, their lack of success is considered very important in international politics. Bazargan also said: I will order Dr Minatchi, minister of national guidance, to use the opportunity of Haj this year and take necessary measures in the gathering of the brothers and sisters of other Islamic nations. I emphasize that my prayers and hopes are for the health and life of Imam Musa Sadr.

ARMED MEN ASSASSINATE MASHAD CLERGYMAN 1 OCT

LD012030 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Three armed men machinegunned a clergyman in Mashad last night and martyred him. Dispatches received from Mashad report that armed men went to the house of Friday's mass prayer leader Mr Ahmadi and asked to meet with him. When Mr Ahmadi came to the door the armed men showered him with machinegune bullets. According to the same dispatches, the armed men fled the scene after the assassination. A search has been made to capture the assassins.

TEHRAN REPORTS ATTACK, SHOOTINGS IN MAHABAD

LD021908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Last night a group of assailants attacked the armored cars and tanks stationed in front of the radio and television station in Mahabad. The representative of the prime minister in Mahabad, while announcing this news to the PARS correspondent in Urumiyeh, said: Fortunately, this attack produced no fatalities, but it caused some minor damage. Following this attack shooting erupted throughout the city of Mahabad, but this did not lead to any deaths, either. According to this report, the attackers fled after the arrival of auxiliary security forces.

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR ABADAN GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

LD211910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] This afternoon, the governor of Khorramshahr, in a telephone conversation with our correspondent in Abadan, said that last Sunday night an acoustic bomb [as heard] exploded on the sidewalk of the street behind the governor's office. The explosion shattered a few windows in the governor's office. Fortunately, no one was killed and there was no material damage.

With regard to the identity of the person or persons responsible for this explosion, he said that so far they have received no information concerning the instigators of this incident. Referring to the reasons for this explosion, the governor of Khorramshahr said that because elections to the municipal council of the city of Khorramshahr are to be held soon, counterrevolutionary elements are trying to weaken the resolve of the people of this city and prevent them from participating actively in these elections.

NVOI SCORES U.S. ENVOY'S PROTEST OF EXECUTIONS

TA021430 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 1 Oct 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Crocodile Tears of the U.S. Embassy's Charge d'Affaires"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The discussion of Mr Sabbaghian, the interior minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of U.S. imperialism, has rightly aroused the astonishment and anxiety of the social and political circles of our homeland. The charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the United States of America--the imperialist and bloodthirsty country which is enemy number one of the rights and freedoms of progressive humanity--in his meeting with Mr Sabbaghian, without an iota of shame, protested the execution of three criminals and traitors who betrayed the realm and the Iranian nation. Is there anyone in our homeland who does not recognize Iraj Matbouie, Mohsen Khaj-e Nuri and Jamshid 'Alam, the corrupters on earth. The life record of these criminals, plunderers and traitors is full of pages filled with treason against the interests and policies of the country and of horrible crimes against the best sons of our country. The late senator, Iraj Matbouie, from the time of Reza Khan until his last breath, engaged in treason and crime against the realm and nation. Jamshid 'Alam was a similar criminal, who in the senate requested from Azhari to aim machineguns at the breasts of the country's sons, and to preserve the corrupt regime of [words indistinct] even at the cost of the lives of tens of thousands of Iranians. Mohsen Khaj-e Nuri was also just a criminal. He defended the hated Pahlavi regime until the end and betrayed the interests of the country as much as he could.

Now, the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy is shedding tears for these criminals and traitors and protests the revolutionary act of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Our homeland's people remember well the protest of a few months ago of the U.S. senators with respect to the execution of the likes of Hoveyda and Nassiri. In those days, in connection with the U.S. Senate protest, the leader of the Iranian revolution, Imam Khomeyni, said the following: The U.S. Senate shall condemn us--no doubt about that. We know that they condemn us because the loss caused to the U.S. as a result of our movement is of great magnitude. To expect the U.S. Senate, for example, to be in accord with us is an improper expectation. Referring to the remarks by U.S. senators and the declaration of the U.S. Senate, Imam Khomeyni added: They have said that if these executions continue relations between Iran and the United States will be somewhat aggravated. We wish to God that they will be aggravated! What do we need relations with the United States for? Our relations with the United States are the relations between the oppressed and the oppressor; relations between the plundered and the plunderer.

Yes, the imam is right. What need do we have for relations with the United States? The people of our homeland rightly say that, if official government circles had implemented the imam's statements and if they had a revolutionary attitude and resoluteness in connection with U.S. imperialism--which, unfortunately, not only most of them do not have, but they demand friendship with that oppressor, plunderer and enemy of the rights and freedoms of progressive humanity--then today the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy would not have had the gall to protest the execution of these three corrupters on earth, and, in short, openly interfere in our internal affairs.

As to the discussion of the U.S. Embassy's charge d'affaires with Mr Sabbaghian, the interior minister of the provisional government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the astonishment of the true forces of our homeland emanates more from the attitude of our country's interior minister who, without an iota of consideration to Imam Khomeyni's remarks, allowed the charge d'affaires to pose such a question. It is true that Mr Sabbaghian is attempting to put the blame for this meeting on Iran's Foreign Ministry. Although the attempt is not unjustified, has he not heard the imam's statements up to now on the same issue? Does he not know that several months ago the imam, in response to the protest of U.S. Senators, acted in a very decisive manner? The astonishment of the people over Mr Sabbaghian's attitude toward the charge d'affaires of the embassy of the U.S. imperialist government is not an ordinary astonishment. As the minister of the interior of the Islamic Republic Iran committed to the leader of the revolution, he should have put the envoy of U.S. imperialism in his place; but he did not and tried to convince the U.S. envoy; and worst of all, after listening to his idle talk, he repeated once more the same nonsense to the correspondents.

The true forces of the people are extremely concerned over the present condition of their country and over the open inclination of some officials of the government toward U.S. imperialism, over the constant arrival of U.S. advisers and experts to Iran, and rightly ask: On the basis of which power do the representatives of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic act so openly against the orders of the imam?

NVOI DEFENDS KURDS' RIGHTS, CRITICIZES REPRESSION

TA021723 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 1 Oct 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Erase the Stigma of Shame From the Lap of Iran's History"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The country's national forces are deeply concerned about the continuation of the unstable situation in Kordestan. The reason for the eruption of incidents in this region is clear. This subject has been discussed many times. Under the false slogan of defending Islam, the agents of imperialism and Zionism are attempting to strike a blow at the true forces of the revolution and at the legitimate and just demands of the Kurdish people to secure their administrative and cultural autonomy within the framework of the territorial integrity and national unity of Iran.

The death of defenseless women, children and old people in Kordestan is also the harbinger of the crushing of freedom in the country, although Imam Khomeyni stresses that the revolution was not carried out so that freedom would be crushed. It should be clear to everyone that execution, killing, detention, expulsion and bombardment are not the way to remedy social diseases. At the same time, one should recognize that in our country there are wronged and oppressed peoples, one of which is the people of Kordestan.

During the domination of the Pahlavi dynasty, the Kurdish people, like other peoples of Iran, were prohibited from exercising tne right to choose organs of local power. Administrative officials, governors general and directors general were appointed by the shah and sent to Kordestan by his government.

The Majlis representatives from the Kordestan region were appointed by the courtiers and agents of imperialism and colonialism. Civil and military officials, SAVAK agents and the khans and reactionary leaders of the Kurdish tribes plundered this oppressed people. Instead of developing economic and cultural life and the medical system in Kordestan, tanks, artillery and police were dispatched to this region. When the patience of the Kurds reached its limits and they protested against such tyranny, they were crushed under the banner of the struggle against so-called bandits, subversives and separatists. The cultural and national identity of the Kurdish people was insulted. As a result, Kordestan was transformed into one of the most backward and oppressed regions of our country, and the life of the inhabitants of that area was turned into a real hell.

It is obvious that the Kurdish people played a valuable role in the creation of Iran's ancient culture, and they made innumerable sacrifices in the struggle for the country's freedom and independence. Under the leadership of political figures such as Salehudin Ayubi, the Kurdish people rose against the aggressors in defense of the independence and freedom of all the Iranian peoples and their culture. They also played an important role in the development of the national and liveration movement of our country. The Kurdish people saw the key to their freedom and happiness in the Iranian revolution, and they struggled along with the other peoples of Iran under the leadership of Iman Khomeyni against the shah's regime, making a lot of sacrifices along this road.

After the revolution's victory, the Kurds, like other oppressed peoples of Iran, expected and continue to expect that in the new republican regime all national (oppression and insult), poverty and backwardness and deprivation will be eliminated, and the road for freedom and justice will be smoothed for them. The Kurds recognize Iran as their real homeland. The thought of separation from Iran does not even enter their minds. They desire to live freely in the family of the friendly and brotherly Iranian peoples and to run their local affairs themselves within united Iran's territorial integrity.

AFGHANISTAN

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR ON DELIVERY OF SPARE PARTS

LD022242 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] An agreement for the delivery of equipment and spare parts worth $2,503,000 required at the power and fertilizer plants of Mazar-e Sharif was today signed between the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the Economic Consulate of the USSR Embassy in Kabul. The equipment will be delivered to the Afghan side within the next 24 months via Hayratan port.

SHAH WALI MEETS BULGARIAN MINISTER IN NEW YORK

GF020715 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 01 Oct 79 GF

[Text] It has been reported that Dr Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, met in New York 2 days ago with the Bulgarian minister of culture and discussed the topics of mutual interests.

Dr Sahab, permanent representative of Afghanistan at the UN, was also present during the meeting.

29 MORE PRISONERS RELEASED AFTER INVESTIGATION

GF020720 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Consistent with the slogan "Security, Legality and Justice," as declared in the Khalqi message of the valiant commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, 29 prisoners in Farah Province were released today following an investigation into the status of prisoners by the authorized commission.

More Political Prisoners Released

GF030632 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Oct 79 GF

[Text] On the order of Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the authorized commission released another 230 prisoners from Kabul central prison following an investigation into the status of the political prisoners.

Since the start of this commission's work, 563 prisoners have been released from Kabul central prison where they had been detained without due cause and without any judgment as to their legal fate.

Similarly, 192 political prisoners of Helmand Province, 41 political prisoners from Talunshar, and 32 political prisoners of Samangan Province were released yesterday and today by authorized officials following an investigation into their status and pertinent dossiers.

AMIN INAUGURATES SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE

GF030545 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Oct 79 GF

[Text] At 1415 today, during special ceremonies, Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], officially inaugurated the Institute of Social Science of the PDPA Central Committee through his scholarly, passionate and revolutionary speech.

These ceremonies, which were held in the grand reception hall of the People's House, were attended by a number of the members of the PDPA Politburo and Central Committee, some members of the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers, high-ranking party members, a number of professors and officials of the Institute of Social Science of the PDPA Central Committee, and some ambassadors of the Kabul diplomatic corps.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports when Hafizollah Amin arrived at the reception hall, he was given a standing ovation by the audience in a display of warm sentiments. Further, at the entrance to the reception hall, a number of officials from the above institute showered Comrade Amin with flowers and warmly greeted the brave commander of the Great Sawr Revolution.

After the playing of the DRA national anthem, Eng Mohammad Sediq 'Alemyar, member of the Central Committee, chief of the (?history) and propaganda section of the PDPA and minister of planning, gave some detailed explanations in his speech concerning the nature of the above institute, which has been prepared for inauguration in accord with the decision and approval of the Politburo, and asked Comrade Hafizollah Amin to inaugurate officially the Institute of Social Science of the PDPA Central Committee.

Afterward, Hafizollah Amin officially inaugurated this institute, and in his scholarly and revolutionary speech he said:

I am certain that consistent with the nature of the PDPA, the Central Committee's Institute of Social Science will play an important role. I am honored to have this opportunity to inaugurate this institute--the fine forerunner of our revolutionary perfection. I hope this great institute will play an important role in bringing closer together the people and masses of the world for the sake of peace in the region and the rest of the world, especially in creating trust and confidence in the proletarian system, on the basis of which we have friendly and honest relations with our neighbors.

Hafizollah Amin also stated in his speech: The most exalted slogan of the day for our Khalqi government is the rapid increase in the level of production accompanied by security, legality and justice. That is why democratic liberties are sincerely provided for all patriots of our country, who are positioned in the stronghold of our toiling people. A sincere alliance between workers and other toilers is thereby strengthened, and it moves forward, confident that the masses are the victors in history.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the Institute of Social Science of the PDPA Central Committee presently has three faculties [departments] and its members consist of party and government cadres.

AMIN RECEIVES VARIOUS GREETINGS, CONGRATULATIONS

Heng Samrin Greets Amin

LD282352 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Directorate of Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the election of Hafizollah Amin as secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and sent by His Excellency Heng Samrin, president of the united front for national salvation and chairman of the Revolution Council of the people of Kampuchea, has been received in Kabul.

Congratulations From Poland

GF291830 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that on the occasion of Hafizollah Amin's appointment as secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, congratulatory telegrams were received in Kabul addressed to him from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

Courtesy Calls From Ambassadors

GF301735 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, received courtesy calls at the People's House today from Huang Mingda, ambassador of the People's Republic of China, at 0900; Toshikazu Maeda, Japanese ambassador in Kabul, at 0930; [name indistinct], charge d'affaires of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at 1330; and M.I. (Havin), charge d'affaires of the British Embassy in Kabul, at 1400.

PROVINCES HOLD MEETINGS SUPPORTING PRESIDENT AMIN

GF300745 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Today and yesterday, the party members of the provinces of Nangarhar, Oruzgan, Faryab, Badakhshan and Takhar held meetings in support of the historic resolutions of 16 September 1979 by the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan regarding the appointment of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, brave commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, as secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister.

During these meetings, resolutions were issued stating that with the slogan "Security, Legality and Justice" with respect to providing a peaceful and prosperous life for the people and with the collective leadership of the party and government declared in Hafizollah Amin's message, the path has been paved for the perfection of our Khalqi revolution and the building of a society free of exploitation of man by man.

More Rallies Held

GF020747 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Oct 79 GF

[Summary] In support of the resolution by the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of 16 September 1979, rallies were staged in the capital and several provinces yesterday supporting the appointment of Hafizollah Amin as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Participants in these rallies included committee members, various Khalqi organizations, government employees, university professors, students, and employees of the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Ministry of Education. In addition to Kabul, rallies were held in the provinces of Paktia, Herat, Laghman, Samangan, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Badakhshan, Balkh and Qonduz.

INDIA

SINGH, OTHER LEADERS REPRIMAND RAJ NARAIN

BK021612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Oct 79 BK

[Text] At a public function in New Delhi this evening, the prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, said that Mr Raj Narain has caused considerable embarrassment to him with his so-called campaign to purify Rajghat. The prime minister also reprimanded Mr Raj Narain for repeatedly demanding the postponement of the Lok Sabha elections. Mr Charan Singh said it is all right for Mr Raj Narain to speak about party policy but he ought to consult the prime minister before announcing anything which is under the government's jurisdiction.

The deputy prime minister and home minister, Mr Y.B. Chavan, visited Mrs Chandrawati in hospital.

Three leaders of the Lok Dal have strongly condemned the attack on Mrs Chandrawati. In a statement in New Delhi they have warned that incidents like this may have far reaching consequences for those bent on goondaism [hooliganism]. The signatories include Mr B.P. Mauriya and Mr Maniram Bagri.

The Janata Party general secretary, Mr Surinder Mohan, has deplored the happenings at Rajghat this morning and said they have marred the solemnity of the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today he said it is unfortunate that the working president of the Lok Dal, a major constituent of the ruling alliance, should have defiled the sanctity of Rajghat.

Commenting on the happenings at Gandhi samadhi [mausoleum], the Congress-I general secretary, Mr Antulay, said these are an insult to the memory of the father of the nation. The Delhi unit of the Janata Yuva Morcha [youth front] has alleged that 52 of its volunteers were beaten up by the Lok Dal workers at Rajghat this morning. In a statement the general secretary of the Morcha has called for a judicial probe into the incidents of violence at Gandhi's samadhi.

PAKISTAN

16 PARTIES QUALIFY TO REGISTER FOR COMING POLLS

BK021721 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Election Commission has registered 16 political parties under the Political Parties Act. These parties were found eligible out of the 56 parties whose applications for registration were considered by the commission at a special meeting in Islamabad today.

The parties registered are: The Jamaat-i-Islami; the Jamait-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan; the Tehriq-i-Istiqlal; Pakistan Muslim League-Chattha Group; Pakistan Muslim League-Gayum Group; the Progressive People's Party' Pakistan Musawat Party; the Majlis-i-Ahrar-Islam-Pakistan; the Pakistan Shia Political Party; the Pakistan National League; Pakistan Mehnat Party; the Gharib-Awam Party; the Inqilabi Council; Pakistan; Khalq-i-Khuda Party; the Pakistan Progressive Party and the Pakistan United Minorities Council.

Radio Pakistan's representative, quoting Election Commission sources, says the commission did not consider the applications for registration by seven other political parties as they were received after the expiry of the deadline. These applications were received by the commission yesterday.

The secretary of the Election Commission told our representative this evening that the applications for registration by 40 out of 56 political parties were rejected by the commission because they did not fulfill the essential conditions laid down in the law. Some of the parties were not granted registration for nonsubmission or late submission of accounts. Some of them did not have the required provision in their constitution for periodic elections of the party office bearers while a number of them failed to submit their constitution or manifesto to the Election Commission. The secretary of the Election Commission said as such these parties were not considered eligible for registration. He said the application of each party was considered separately in the presence of its representative.

The Election Commission, in a press note issued this evening, had made it clear that no political party is entitled to put up candidates in the forthcoming general elections unless it has been registered today.

The press note says the commission will take up the question of the grant of symbols tomorrow at its meeting scheduled to begin at 10 a.m. The press note adds that the parties which have been granted registration may attend the hearing for the grant of symbols through an authorized representative.

PNA CHIEF DENOUNCES JAMAT STAND ON ELECTIONS

BK011708 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Chief of the Pakistan National Alliance [PNA] Maulana Mufti Mahmud has said that his party was ready to participate in the coming general elections provided the condition of registration on the part of the political parties is withdrawn and the date for submission of nomination papers is extended for at least 1 week. He said this after informal talks with the leaders of the PNA constituent parties in Lahore.

Replying to a question, Maulana Mufti Mahmud said that the Jamat-i-Islami, a constituent party of the PNA, had violated the PNA stand by applying for a separate election symbol and presenting its election manifesto to the Election Commission. He added that the Jamat-i-Islami must leave the PNA if it contests the election under a separate election symbol.

PPP ISSUES PARTIAL LIST OF CANDIDATES 1 OCT

BK011340 Hong Kong AFP in English 0914 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Karachi, 1 Oct (AFP)--Despite its refusal to obey the new electoral laws recently enforced by the military regime, the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) today issued here a partial list of its candidates for the November 17 elections for the National Assembly.

Technically barred from participating in the forthcoming elections as a result of their flouting the law about compulsory registration with the Election Commission and official auditing of their party accounts, the PPP top-notchers met for two days at the residence of Begum Nusrat Bhutto, 43-year-old widow of the executed former Premier Ali Bhutto, the PPP leaders finally issued the names of their nominees for the general elections.

The two most prominent PPP candidates are Miss Benazir Bhutto, 27-year-old daughter of Mr. Bhutto, and retired General Tikka Khan, predecessor of General Ziaul-Haq as chief of staff, Pakistan army. Benazir Bhutto hopes to contest from Lahore, while Gen. Tikka Khan will fight for the Rawalpindi seat.

There was speculation here today that PPP might file a writ in the supreme court of Pakistan if it was barred from taking part in the national polls of November 17 next.

Tomorrow (Oct. 2) is the last date for the filing of nomination papers by the candidates.

DISTURBANCE REPORTED AT POLLS IN QUETA 30 SEP

BK301658 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Sep 79 BK

[Text] A press note in Quetta today said that the police had to resort to a mild cane charge on some miscreant elements in Quetta this morning. They were trying to forcibly enter a polling station during the voting of women, where reelections of local bodies were held due to suspension of polling on Thursday.

The press note said that they started stoning the police, as a result of which several policemen were injured. Police burst tear gas shells to disperse the crowd and opened fire in the air to control the situation.

The press note stated that the situation was under control and no one was injured due to the firing.

The press note added that the polling was suspended and warrants for arrests were issued against those responsible for the distrubances at the polling station.

HAQ GREETS CHINESE LEADERS ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

BK010932 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has sent greetings message on the occasion of the PRC national day today. In separate messages to Chairman Hua Guofeng and to chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Mr Ye Jianying, he said that relations between Pakistan and China were based on historic brotherly and friendly relations and eternal cooperation. He said he believed that as time passes, relations between the two countries will grow stronger and this will contribute not only to the progress and prosperity of the people of the two countries but also to peace and stability in Asia.